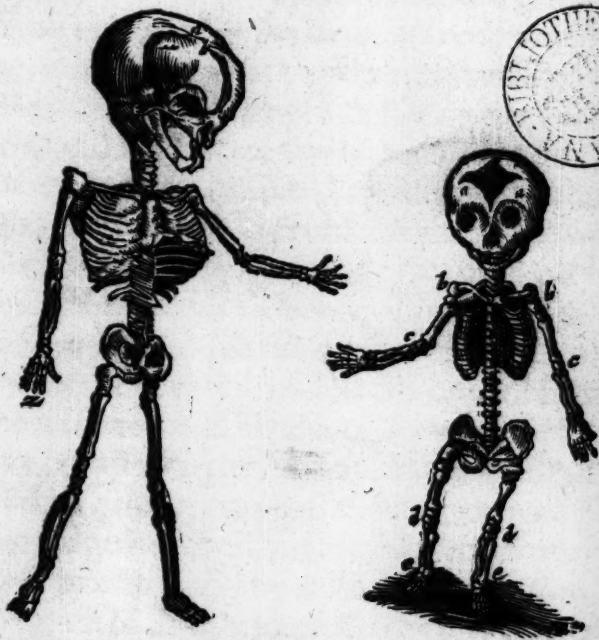


Σολομοῦ παρὰ Ἀνθρώπων.

OR

A DESCRIPTION of the Body of M A N.

*By Artificiall Figures representing the members, and fit termes
expressing the same. Set forth either to pleasure or to profite
those who are addicted to this Study.* By W.I. Printer.

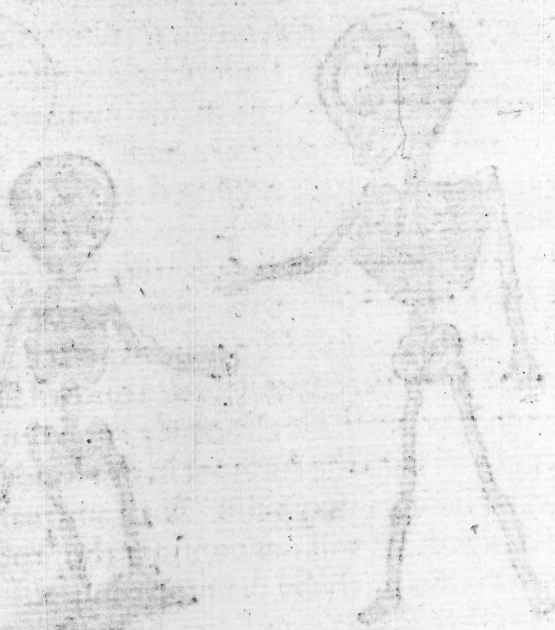


Printed by W. Iaggard dwelling in Barbican, and are
there to be sold, 1616.

DESCRIPTION

of the

By a
... ..
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Printed by W.
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To the Courteous Reader.



I may bee, that some nice Criticke, of the posteritie of *Aristarchus* or *Palemon*, hauing taken a view of this Booke, wil pronounce it altogether vnneccessarie, both by reason of the matter and of the Language; seeing *Gaspas Baubinus* (renowned both for his Learning & Experience) hath set downe the matter more amply in his *Anatomicall Theater*, and M. Doctor *Crooke* hath expressed it in our vulgar tongue; adding thereto, the decisions of Anatomical Problems out of the famous *Andreas Laurentius*: so that the like hath not bene published in this Plebeian tongue, nor any monument of this subiect can be expected, which wil be more excellent. If such a one wil so iudge because he fixeth his eyes onely vpon those who are equall with the Authors in this kinde of studie, his censure may passe. But if any man of solid iudgement will but consider the proficient, or him who onely by desultorie inspection, laboureth to delight himselfe, he must out of all doubt think otherwise: for in the aforesaid Authors

To the Reader.

thors, the descriptions of the parts being interposed between the Figures, distract the minde, and defraud the store house of memory; besides this the volumes are not portable: Whereas by the contrarie, this small volume presenting all the partes of the body of man by continuation to the eie, impresseth the Figures firmly in the mind, and being portable may be carried without trouble, to the places appointed for dissection: where the collation of the Figures, with the Descriptions, cannot but affoord great contentment to the minde. The Printer therefore of the former great volume, hath published this small Manuell, hoping it will prooue profitable and delightfull to such as are not able to buy or haue no time to peruse the other: desiring the Readers acceptance, because it proceedeth frō a mind desirous to giue satisfaction to all. Thus much I thought good to insinuate vnto thee, seeing we liue in a misconstruing Age.

Thy well-wishing Friend,

Alexander Rhead.

The explication of the 4. and 6. Tables of the Bones, are
transposed one for the other.



The Table.

O <i>F the Bones.</i>	<i>Fol</i> 1
<i>Of Veines, Arteries, and Sinewes.</i>	28
<i>Of the Muscles.</i>	<i>Fol.</i> 67
<i>Of the Senses, and their Instruments.</i>	95
<i>Of the Head.</i>	106
<i>Of the Middle Region, called the Chest, or Thorax.</i>	114
<i>Of the Naturall Parts belonging to Gene- ration, aswel in men as in women.</i>	122
<i>Of the Parts belonging to Nutrition or Nourishment.</i>	135
<i>Of the parts inuesting and containing the whole body, & the lower belly.</i>	149

FIG. II.



FIG. III.



FIG. I.



FIG. III.

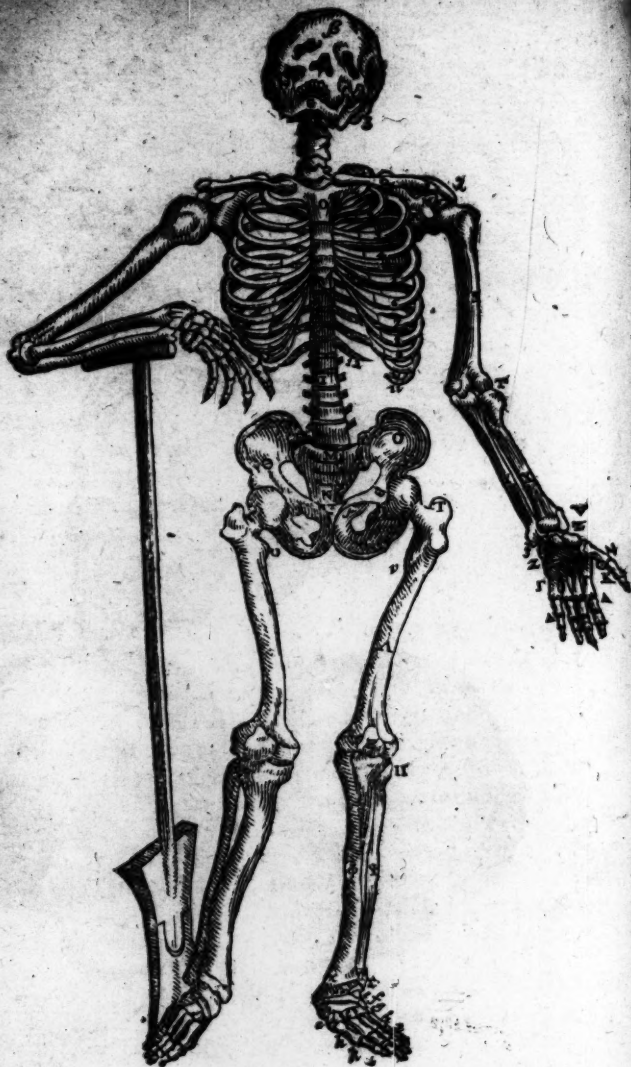


FIG. VI.





See the History of this in the Booke at large, in Lib. 13. fol. 930.





Of the Bones.

TABVLA 1. sheweth the forepart of the Sceleton of a man
that is to say, the whole packe of the Bones and Gristles in a
mans body, as they appeare on the fore side.

Table 2. sheweth the backside of the Sceleton.

Table 3 sheweth the lateral part of the Sceleton. Wherefore we wil
put all these three Descriptions into one.

A 3. **T**HE Coronall Suture called in Greeke στεφανιαία.

B 2,3. The suture like the letter A called λαμδουσιδής.

C 2. The sagitall suture, called ἑβλιαζα.

D 2,3. The Scale-like *Contunction*, called λεπιδουσιδής.

a 2,3. Os verticis or syncipitis, the bone of the Synciput, called Os
βρεγματός.

β, 1,3. The forehead bone, that is, μέτωπον.

γ, 2,3. The bone of the Nowle or ἰνύς.

δ, 2,3. The bones of the temples or κροταφῶν.

ε.3. An appendix in the temple-bone like a Bodkin, στυλοειδής.

ζ, 1,2,3. A proesse in the temple-bone like the teate of a dugge,
called therefore *Mamillaris* and μαστοειδής.

Η, 2,3, The Wedge-bone, σφουροειδής.

θ, 3, The stony part of the skull.

θ 3. A proesse of the Wedge-bone, much like the wing of a bat,
and therefore called πτερογοειδής.

F, 1,2,3. The yoake-bone ζυγῶμα.

G, 1,2,3. The lower Jaw.

I, K, L, M, N. 1,2,3. The backe or the spine, ῥαχίς.

From I, to K the Necke, τραχηλος.

From K to L, The rackbones of the Chest.



From L to M, the rackbones of the Loynes,

From M to N, the Holy-bone, *ισχίον*.

N, The Rump bone, *κακκυξ*.

O, 1, 3, the breastbone, *στέρνον*.

P, 1, 3, the Sword-like gristle of the breast, *ξίφουαδής*.

Charact. 1, 2, 3, as farre as to twelue in all three tables, shew the twelue ribs of the Chest, called *πλευραί*.

Q, 1, the Clauicles or Coller bones, *κλαδικίς*.

R, 1, 2, 3, the shoulder blade, *ὤμωνπλάτης*.

A, 1, 2, 3, the vpper proceffe of the Shoulder-blade, or the top of the shoulder, called *ἀκράμιον*.

μ. 1, 3. The lower proceffe of the shoulder blade, cald *ἄγκυρουαδής*.

S, 1, 2, the bone of the arme, called *Humerus* and *βραχίον*.

T, V, 1, 2, 3, the Cubit *πῦχυν*.

X, 1, 2, 3, the wand or the vpper bone of the cubit called *πυκίς*.

Y, 1, 2, 3, the ell or the lower bone of the Cubite, called *πῦχυν*.

γ. 1, 3, the proceffe of the cubit, *ὠλέκρνον*.

ξ. 1, 3, the proceffe like a bodkin or probe, called *φυλακιστής*.

ZZ, 1, 2, 3, The wrest *καρπός*.

ΓΓ, 1, 3, The Afterwrest *ἐπιστάφυλον*.

ΔΔΔ, 1, the fingers *δακτύλοι*.

Θ. 1, 2, 3. The bones ioyned to the sides of the holy bone on each side one, distinguished as it were into three parts.

ο. 1, 2, 3. the first part called the Haunch bone *Os Ilium* *λαγόν*.

ω. 1, 2, 3, The second part the bone of the *coxendix*, *ισχίον*.

ρ. 1, 2, 3, The third part, the sharebone *os pubis*, *ἡβης*.

σ. 1, 2, 3. A gristle going betweene the coniunction of the share bones.

Λ, 1, 2, 3, the thigh, *μυρδν*.

τ. 1, 2, 3, the greater outward proceffe of the thigh called *Rotator* *τροχαντήρ μέγας*.

υ. 1, 2, 3, His lesser and inner proceffe.

κ. 1, 2, 3, The whirlebone of the knee *Patella Rotula*, *ἱμυκίς*.

π. 2. 1, 2, 3, The legge, *κνήμη*.



- A**, 1, 2, 3, the inner and greater bone of the legge, *προκνήμιον*,
B, 1, 2, 3, the ytter and smaller bone of the Legge, called the
Brace-bone, Fibula *περόνη*.
C, 1, 2, 3. The proceſſe of the Legge or the inner Ankle called
Malcolus internus.
X, 1, 2 The proceſſe of the brace or the outwarde ankle, both of
 them are called in greeke *σφυλδν*.
Ω, 1, 2, 3, the bone called the cockal *Talus*, *balista* *Os ἀτράγαλος*.
α, 2, The Heele *Calx*, *πίρνα*.
β, 1, 3, The bone called *Os Naviculare*, *σκαφοειδης*.
cc, 1, 2, 3. The wriſt of the foote called *Tarſus*, conſiſting of four
 bones, *ταρσος*.
d, e, f, 1, 2, 3, Three inner bones of the wriſt of the foote, called
 by ſome *χαλκιδν*.
g, 1, 2, 3. The ytter bone of the wriſt of the foote like a Dye, *xy-*
κοιδης.
h h, 1, 2, 3, The Afterwriſt of the foote called *Pedum*, by ſome *με-*
τάταρσος.
i, j, 1, 2, 3. The toes of the foote.
k, 1, 2, 3. The ſeede bones of the foote, called *officula ſeſaming*,
σησαμειδν.



Table 6 sheweth the bones and Gristles of an Embyro or vntime-ly birth. The first figure sheweth the Embyro at 42 dayes olde, already formed and proportioned, when all the bones are like to curdled Cheese or to Butter. Fig. 2 sheweth the tender bones of an Abortine fruite about 3 months olde, which are more gristly then they are in a Childe borne in due time.

aa 1, Betwixt these letters is that space which on the top of the scul is soft and membranous, the Arabians cal it *Zeu-dech*, and commonly it is called *Fontanella*.

a 2, A thicke membrane which goeth between the fore-head bone & the bones of the *Syn-ci-put*.

bb 1, the ends of the arm gristly.

b 2, Membræes betwixt the diuision of the

Bones of the Head where afterward the futures are.

cc 1, the soft appendices of the El & the Wand almost separated from their bones.

dd 1, the Appendices of the thigh and the Leg.

ee 1, the bones of the after-wrest of the Foote, altogether gristly.

z 2, the nailes of the fingers which are conspicuous euē in abortiue Infants.

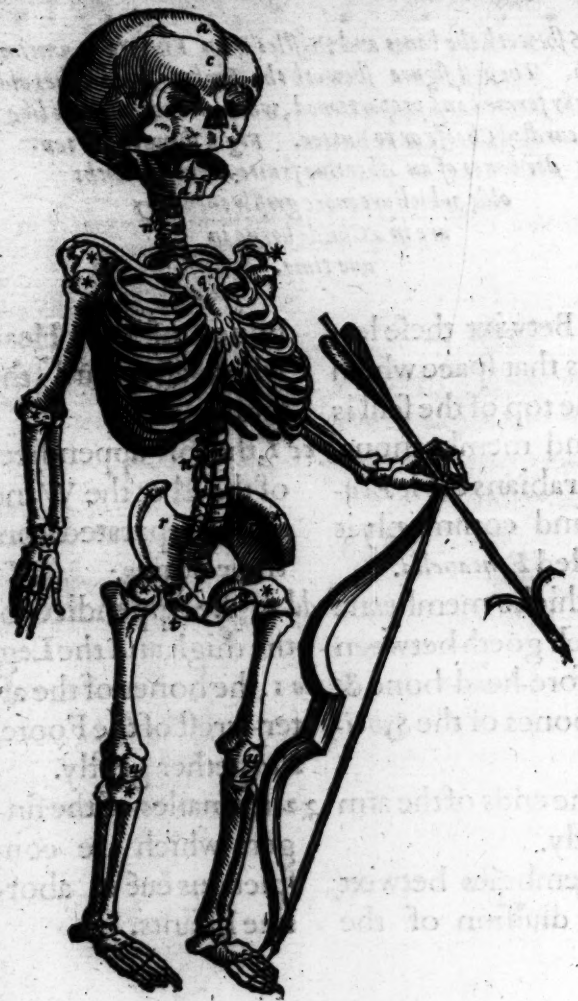


Table 5 sheweth the Skeleton of a child new borne, wherein the bones are yet eyther gristly or membranous.

- a, A thicke and for the most part square membrane betwixt the bones of the forehead & of the Synciput which filleth vp the parts betwixt them.
- b, The bone of the forehead diuided into two equall parts by the sagittall suture.
- c, the separation of the lower Iaw into two bones.
- d, the Scaly part of the Temple bones, which in the middest indeede is bony, but in the circumference membranous
- e, the other part of the Temple bone which maketh a part of the stony bone where the hole of hearing is gristly.
- f, the sockets of the Iawes made to receiue the teeth.
- g, the body of the rack-bone distinct from his backpart.
- h, the backpart of the rackbones consisting of two broade and small bones, and of gristly processes.
- i, the Holy-bone made of 3 racks with a gristle betwixt them.
- k, The Rump gristle.
- l, the brest-bone, gristly in the circumference, but in the middest compounded of many bones.
- m, the large part of the Coxendix made of three bones, with a gristle betwixt them.
- n, the second part of this bone making the parts of the Coxendix & the share-bones.
- o, the third part behind making the same parts with the second.
- p, the whirle of the Knee which is gristly.
- q, the wrest of the hand gristly.
- r, the After-wrest of the foote gristly.
- * Although all the appendances of the bones in infants are gristly, yet this * marketh the most notable, as those of the arm, the blade, the cubit, the hanch bone, the thigh and the legge.

FIG. 11



FIG. 12



Table 4. Sheweth the Skeleton of the bones and gristles of a woman: that it may appeare, all her bones are in proportion lesser then the bones of a man. But in this table onely those parts are marked with letters wherein a woman differeth from a man in her bones & gristles

A, The sagittall suture descending vnto the Nose and diuiding the forehead bone, which is sometimes found in women, very rarely in men, but alwayes in Infants.

BB, the chieft somewhat depressed before because of the Paps.

CC, the collar bones not so much crooked as in men, nor intorted so much vpward.

D, the brest-bone perforated sometimes with a hole much like the forme of a heart, through which veynes do run outward from the mammary veynes vnto the paps.

E, the gristles of the ribs which in women are somewhat bony because of the weight of the Dugs.

F, A part of the backe reflected or bent backward about the loines.

GG, the compasse of the hanch-bones

running more outward, for the wombe to rest vpon, when a woman is with childe.

HH, the lower processes of the share-bones bearing outward that the cavity marked with **K** might be the larger.

I, the anterior commissure or coniunction of the share-bones filled vp with a thicke gristle; that in the birth they might better yeelde somewhat for Nature's necessity.

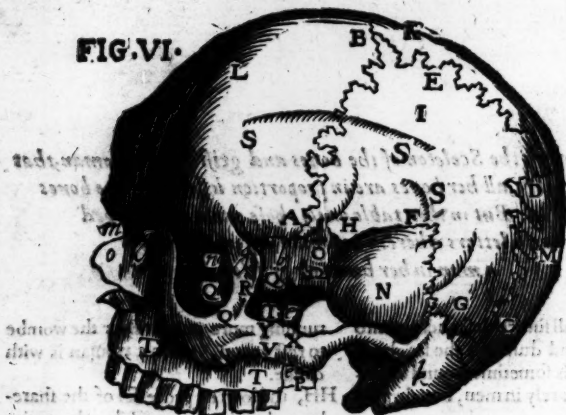
K, A great and large cavity circumscribed by the bones of the coxendix and the Holy-bone.

L, the Rump or Coccyx curved backward to giue way in the time of the birth.

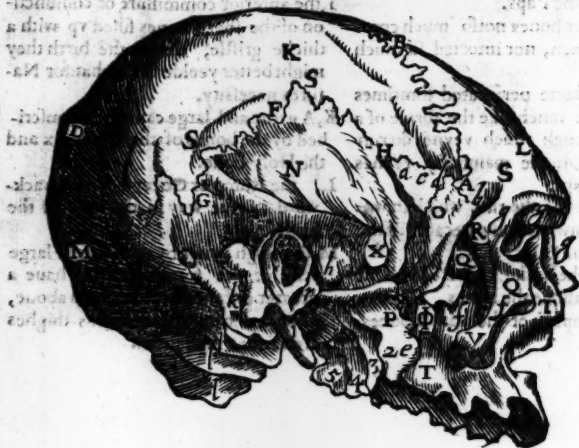
M, the thigh bones by reason of the largesse of the foresaid cavity haue a greater distance betwixt them aboue, whence also it is that womens thighs are thicker then mens.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, in lib. 7. fol. 431.
and in lib. 13. fol. 937.

FIG. VI.



VII.



TABVLA VII. sheweth some Bones & sutures of the head.

Figure 6 sheweth the left side.

Figure 7 sheweth the right side, the yoke-bone being remoued.

A, B. The Coronall suture.

C, D. The Lambdall suture.

E, The sagittall suture.

F, G, H, I, the fourth proper circular suture.

J, K, the bones of the Synciput.

L, the forehead bone.

M, the occiput or Nowle bone.

N, the bones of the temples.

O, the wedge bone.

7, the fourth hole of the wedgebone in the orbe of the eye.

P 7, Foure processees of the wedge bone marked with 2, 3, 4, 5.

QQQ, the first bone of the vpper iaw.

R, The prominence of this bone toward the temples.

SSS, A semicircle in the skull, from whence the temporall muscle doth arise.

TT, the fourth bone of the vpper iaw.

V, X, the yoake bone.

Y, A suture in the yoake bone which some haue accounted for the fourth common suture.

6. aa 7. the forepart of the fourth proper suture.

b, the 5 proper suture of the scul running obliquely from H to g.

c 7, A scale growing sometimes to the wedge bone.

d 7, A line distinguishing this scale from the bone.

ee, the lower part of the second common suture at the sides of the pallat.

f, 7, the first suture of the vpper iaw in the cheeke.

ggg, the first common suture in the side of the eyebrow.

h 7, A cauity of the temples made for the articulation of the lower iaw.

i, the appendixe of the temples called *Styloides*.

k, the Mammillary processe of the temples.

l 7, the heads of the Occiput or Nowlebone where it is articulated with the first rackbone.

m 6, A suture betwixt the bone of the Iaw and the forehead.

n 6, The third bone of the vpper iaw.

TABVLA

L

FIG. X.

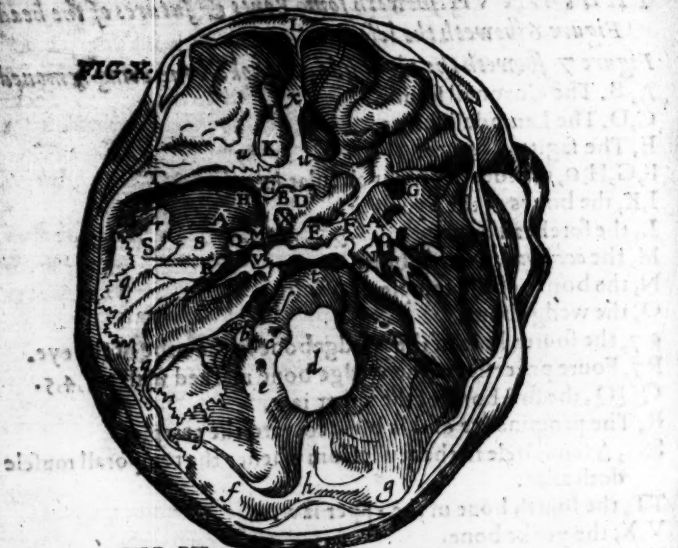
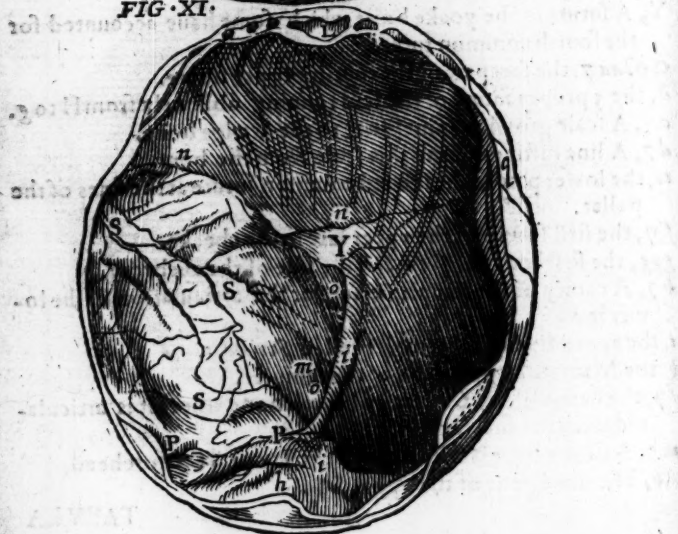


FIG. XI.

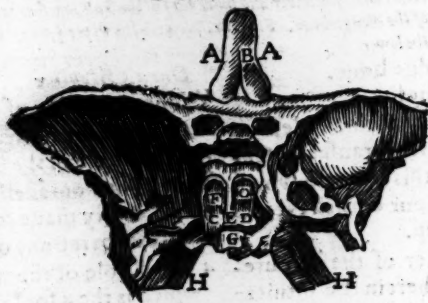


TAB. VIII. fig. 10 sheweth the lower and inner part of the skull, together with many holes, especially those of the Wedge-bone. Fig. 11. sheweth the upper part of the inside of the Skull cut from the lower.

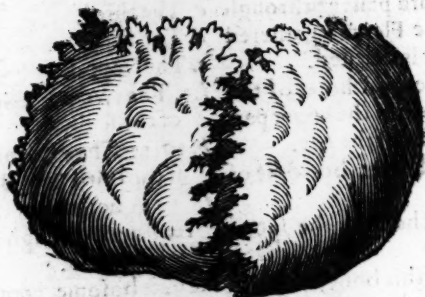
- A. The Wedge bone.
 B. His first hole.
 C. The corner of that hole.
 D. The anterior transverse Cavities of this bone, in which the anteriour Optick Nerues are hidden.
 E. The latter of these foure-square wherein the pituitary Glandule lyeth.
 F The forward passage through which the Flegme gathered together is denued.
 G. The second hole of the Wedgbone in the vpper part of the orbe of the eye.
 H. The third in the bottome of the eye.
 I. The small holes of the spongy bone.
 K. A cleft of this bone, through which the *durameninx* is tied
 L 10, 11. The cavity of the forehead bone betwixt the two Tables.
 M. The Wedge bone in this place hath oftentimes a perforation.
 N. a cleft common to the wedge bone & bones of the temples.
 O. The last of the wedgebone.
 Q. The first hole.
 R. The 7 hole in the choppes at the bottome of the throat.
 SS. 10, 11 & T. Certain inscriptions or furrowes in the scull, impressed by the veins of the
- Dura Meninx*
 V. The eight hole of the wedge bone at the nostrils.
 X. The 5 hole of the same bone.
 Y. 11. The Fontanell.
 ZZ. A cavity made for the forward extuberations of the brain
 a The 6. hole of the temple bones which is the 4 for the hearing.
 b. The 2. hole of the nowl bone.
 c. The third.
 d. The first.
 e. The second.
 f. g. The two posterior cavities of the skull.
 b. 10. 11. The extremity or end of the third & middle cavity.
 i. j. 11. A bosome of this passage running thorough the length of the Skull.
 i. 10. A bosome common with the Newle bone.
 m 11. Certain smal holes in the inside of the bone of the *inciput*
 nn 11. The Coronall suture.
 oo 11. The sagittall suture.
 pp 11. The Lamdall suture.
 qq 10, 11. The fourth suture called *Squami-formis*.
 rr. The forepart of this Suture compassing some part of the wedge bone.
 x. The bridge or partition of the spongy bone.
 aa. The processes of the wedge bone called *Climoides*.

See this in the Booke at large, fol. 443.

FIG XII



XIII



XIV.



Table X. Figure 12. sheweth the inside of the Wedge and Spongie bones. Fig. 13. Two portions of the Bones of the Synciput a little disioyned the one from the other, that the frame of the Suture might be better perceined. Figure 14. sheweth a part of the bone synciput diuided with a sawe from the rest of the same bone, the better to exhibit the substance of the scull.

- AA. The spongy or the eight bone.
- B. A bridge or partition diuiding the organs of smelling.
- CD. Two Cavities of the wedge-bone.
- E. A partition distinguishing them asunder.
- F. A hole of one of the Cavities ending in the Nostrils.
- G. A right Cavity scituated vnder the two former.
- HH. Processes like to Bats wings.
- a. o. 14. the vpper or exterior table a. the interior o.
- c 14. A cauernous or spongy substance in the middest betwixt them, called *Diplois*.

See his particular History, in fol. 957.



FIG. III.

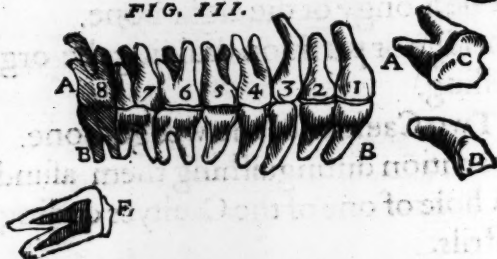


FIG. IV.

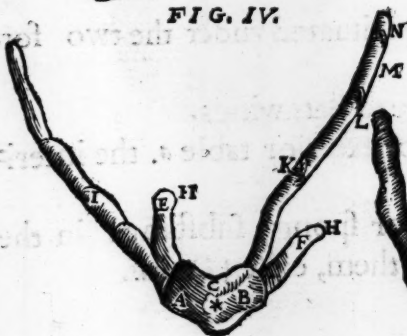


FIG. V.



Of the lower iaw & the bone Hyois.

10

This table sheweth the lower iaw together with the teeth in the
1 and 2 Figures. Fig. 3. the teeth by themselves. Fig. 4. the
bone Hyois, as well the fore side as the back side with his processes.
Fig. 5. the Bone Hyois without processes or hornes.

A. The head of the Iaw where it is articulated to the Temple
bones.

B. The necke of the Head.

C. The processe into which the temporall muscle is inserted

D. A cavity giuing way to the 3 muscle of the Lower iaw.

E A roughnes into which is inserted the muscle called *man-*
sorius. F. the inner perforation.

G, the vtter perforation.

H. Asperities into which the Muscles are implanted.

Fig. 3. AA, Eight vpper teeth. BB, Eight lower teeth.

C, the basis or bottome of a grinding tooth, called *Molaris*.

D, the basis or bottome of a shearing-tooth, called *Incisorius*

E, the cavity in the grinding teeth when they are broken.

Figure 4. The forepart of the greater bone.

* His protuberation.

D, the backside of the same greater bone.

E, F. His lower processes on each side.

G. The connexion of the lower side, with a small bone of
the broad bone of the Hyois.

HH. The tops of the Hyois, by which they are ioyned to the
Larynx.

I, K. The vpper processes.

L, M, N. three bones of these processes.

O 5. His anterior part.

P. 5. His posterior.

C 3

See the Historie of this in the Booke at large, Fol. 974.

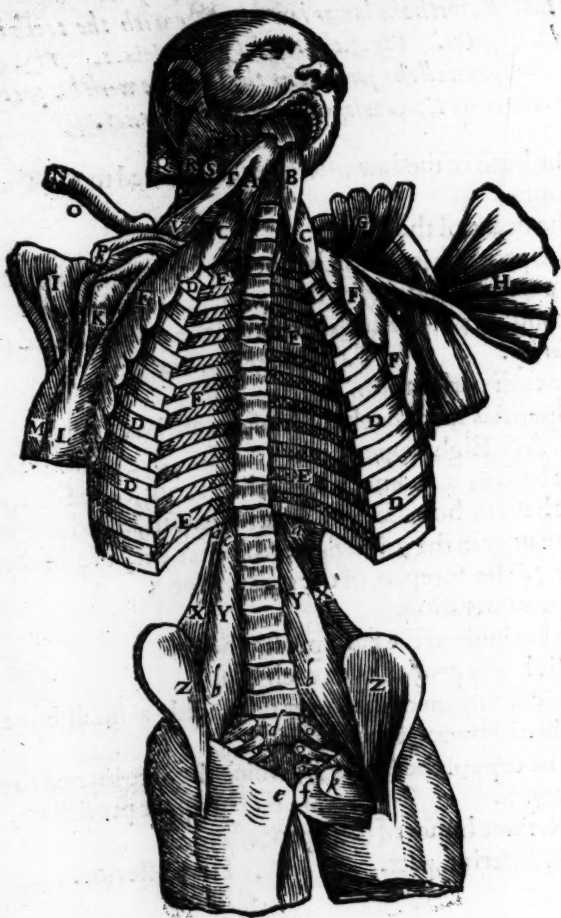


Table XII. sheweth the cavity of both bellies without the bowelles and the Midriffe, as also what Muscles and what Bones remaine when the bowelles and brest-bone are remooved.

- A B. The first muscle mouing the Neck, or the long muscle.
- C C. The second muscle mouing the neck, called *Scalenus*.
- DDDDD. The outward intercostall Muscles.
- EEEE. The inward intercostall Muscles.
- FF. The Muscle called *Serratus maior*, or the second muscle of the Chest.
- G. The Muscle called *Serratus minor*, or the first Muscle of the shoulder-blade freed from his originall.
- H. The Muscle called *Pectoralis*, or the first muscle of the arme separated from his originall.
- I. The Muscle *Deltoides* or the second of the arme.
- K. The shoulder-bone without flesh.
- L. The fyrst Muscle of the Cubite called *Biceps*.
- M. The second Muscle of the Cubite, called *Brachialis*.
- N. The Clauicle or Coller-bone bent outward.
- O. The fyrst Muscle of the Chest called *Subclavius*.
- P. The higher proceffe of the Shoulder-blade.
- Q. The sixt muscle of the head or the lower oblique.
- R. The second muscle of the head.
- S. The fourth muscle of the shoulder-blade or the *Leuator*.
- T V. the two bellies of the fourth Muscle of the bone *Hyois*
- XX. as The fyft muscle of the back, whose beginning is at *a1*.
- YY. *bb, cc*. The fyrst muscle of the thigh called *Psoa*, whose originall is at *cc*. and his tendon at *bb*,
- ZZ. The seventh Muscle of the thigh.
- d. The holy-bone or *Os Sacrum*, out of the holes wherof at o certaine Nerues do yssue,
- e A part of the fyft Muscle of the thigh at the share-bone.
- f The snare-bone bared.
- k. The ninth Muscle of the thigh, or the fyrst muscle wherby it is turned.

See the Historie of this in the Booke at large, Fol. 397.

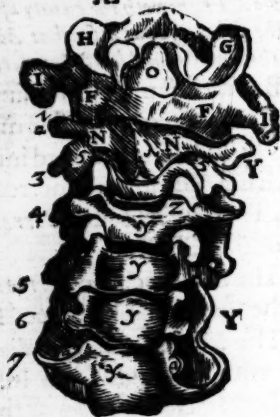
FIG. I



II.



III



IV



VI



The Rackes of the Shoulderblade and Necke,

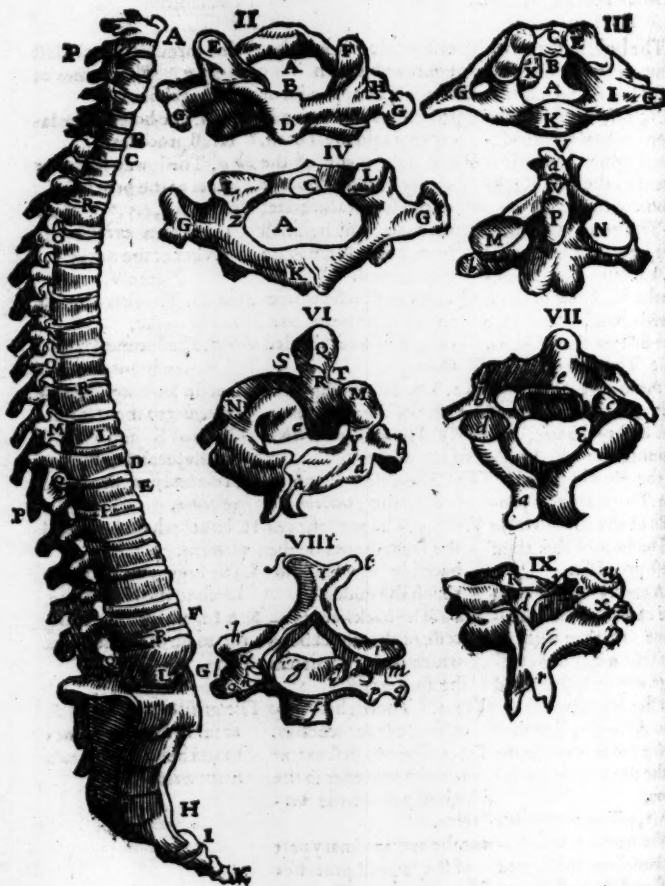
Table XIII. sheweth the Bones of the Necke. **Figure 1.** the Bone of the occipitium or Nowle separated from the skull. **Figure 2.** sheweth the consunetion of the seventh vertebra of the Necke, as it appeareth in the backpart. **Fig. 3.** sheweth the forepart. **Fig. 4.** The laterall face. **Fig. 5.** The Ligaments which ioine the first & second Rackebones. **Fig. 6.** sheweth the gristles which are sometimes found betwixt these vertebra.

- A. 1.** The hole in the nowl-bone, made for the out-let of the spinal marrow
- B. C. 1.** Two heades of the bone occiput or Nowl-bone, which are articulated to the first Rackbone of the neck.
- D. 1.** The roughnes wherin the ligament is inserted
- E. 1.** A sinus or hollownes in the backpart of those heades, making a way for the first paire of sinews.
- FF. 2, 3.** The first rackbone of the necke.
- G. H. 1, 3, 4.** The cavity of the first rackbone, receiving the two heades of the Nowl-bone.
- II. 1, 3, 3.** The transuers process of the first vertebra
- K. 2.** The hole of this transuers process.
- L. 2.** A cavity which with the cavity of the nowl-bone marked with E. maketh a common passage which is prepared for the Nerues.
- M. 1, 2.** A rough place ther where the first rackbone of the neck wanteth the spine.
- NN. 1, 1, 3.** The 2. vertebra of the necke, whose body bunching in the midst and depressed on
- either side, 1. in the 3. figure exhibiteth.
- O. 2, 3, 4.** The appendix or process of the seconde vertebra cald the Tooth.
- P. 2.** A hole made of the cavity of that Tooth & of the first Rackbone, through which small branches of Nerues are transmitted.
- Q. 2.** A roughnesse wherein the hole is not perceived to bee thrilled through.
- R. 2.** The descending processes of the 2. vertebra.
- S. 2, 3.** The thirde vertebra of the necke.
- T. 2.** The descending process of the 3 vertebra.
- V. V. 1, 4.** The processes of the racke-bones on the backside diuided thorough the midst
- X. 2, 4.** The backward process of the 7. rackbone which is not clouen as the former **BB.**
- Y. 3, 4.** The highest process of the rackebones.
- Z. 3, 4.** The two first extraordinary processes in the highest part of the vertebra.
- ded through the midst**
- 3. 3. 3. 3.** The bodies of the rackbones.
- aa. 3, 4.** The holes of the laterall processes.
- bb. 4.** The lower nodes or knots of the process.
- Char. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.** shew the seauen vertebra or rackes of the necke.
- Figure V.
- ABCD.** The first vertebra of the necke.
- ABC.** The second
- DD.**
- E. F.** A membranous Ligament knitting the first vertebra to the Nowl-bone at E. and the first to the second at F.
- G.** The body of the second vertebra.
- H.** The tooth of the second vertebra.
- I.** The Ligament tying the tooth to the Nowlbone.
- K.** A Ligament compassing the tooth of the first rackbone,
- Figure VI.
- The gristles which Vesalius saith are sometimes found betwixt the two first vertebra.
- aa.** the extraordinary part of the laterall processes
- BB.** 4. The processes diui-

TABVLA XIII. Fig. 1. sheweth all the rack-bones of the backe knyt together. Fig. 2. sheweth the Fore & upper face of the first rack-bone of the Necke. Fig. 3. the backward and upper face of the same. Fig. 4. The lower and backward face thereof. Fig. 5. The forepart of the second Rackbone. Fig. 6. The backe part of the same. Fig. 7. The lower part of the said 2 rack-bone. Fig. 8. The Foreward and upper Face of the third vertebra, Fig. 9. The backer and upper Face thereof.

See the Historie of this in the booke at large, fol: 398,

FIG. I



From A to B. The seauen *vertebrae* of the necke.

From C to D. The twelue *vertebres* of the Chest.

From E to F. The five racke-bones of the Loynes.

From G to H. The *Os sacrum* or Holie bone.

From I to K. The bone *Coccyx*, or the rumpe-bone according to the late Writers.

LL. The bodies of the *vertebrae*.

M. The transuerse processes of the *vertebrae*.

N. The descendant processes.

OO. The ascendent processes.

PP. The backward processes.

QQ. The holes that are in the sides of the *vertebrae*, thorough which the Nerves are transmitted.

RR. A gristly Ligament betwixte the *vertebrae*.

A. 2.3.4. The hole whereout the marrow of the backe yssueth.

B. 2.3. The cavity which admitteth the tooth of the second rack-bone,

C.3.4. A cavity or sinus in the same place, crufted ouer with a gristle.

D 2. A prominence in the outward Region of this Sinus.

E.F. 2.3. The Sinus or cauitie of the first rack bone, which admitteth the two heads of the Nowle bone,

GG. 2.3.4. The transuerse processe of the first *vertebra*.

H 1. The hole of this transuerse proces

I. 3. The Sinus which together with the cavity of the Nowle-bone marked with E. maketh a common passage prepared for the Nerves.

K.3.4. A rough place where the spine of the first racke is wanting.

LL 4. Two cauities of the first rack, receiuing the two bunches of the second racke marked with M.N.

M.N. 5.6. The two bunches of the second racke which fall into the cauities of the first.

O.7. The appendix or tooth of the se-

cond Racke.

P.5. A knub of this appendix crufted ouer with a gristle.

Q.6. The backside of the tooth.

R.6. The Sinus or cavity of the same, about which a transuerse Ligament is rowled, containing the said tooth in the cavity of the first racke.

S.T.6. Certaine cauities at the sides of the tooth. whence the rootes yssue of the fore-branch of the second paire of sinewes.

V.1. The point of the Tooth.

X.3. An asperity or roughnesse where there is a hole, but not thrilled through

Y.6. A cavity of the second rack which together with the cavity marked with Z maketh a hole through which the Nerves do yssue.

Z.4. The Sinus of the first racke.

a.5.6.7. The double spine of the second racke.

b.5.6.7. The transuerse processe of the second racke.

c.7. The hole of the said transuerse processe.

d.6.7. The descending processe of the 2. racke, whose cavity is marked with d in the sixth figure.

e.6.7. The place where the body of the second rack descendeth downward.

f.g.g. 8. The lower side of the body of the third racke at f. the two eminent parts of the same at g.g.

h.i.8. The ascending processes.

l.m.8. The two descending processes.

n.o.p.q.8. The transuerse processes.

r.8.9. The spine or backward processe.

s.t.8. The two tops of the spine.

u.v. The descending processe of the 3. rack. x.9. The ascending processe.

y. the transuerse proces of the 3. racke.

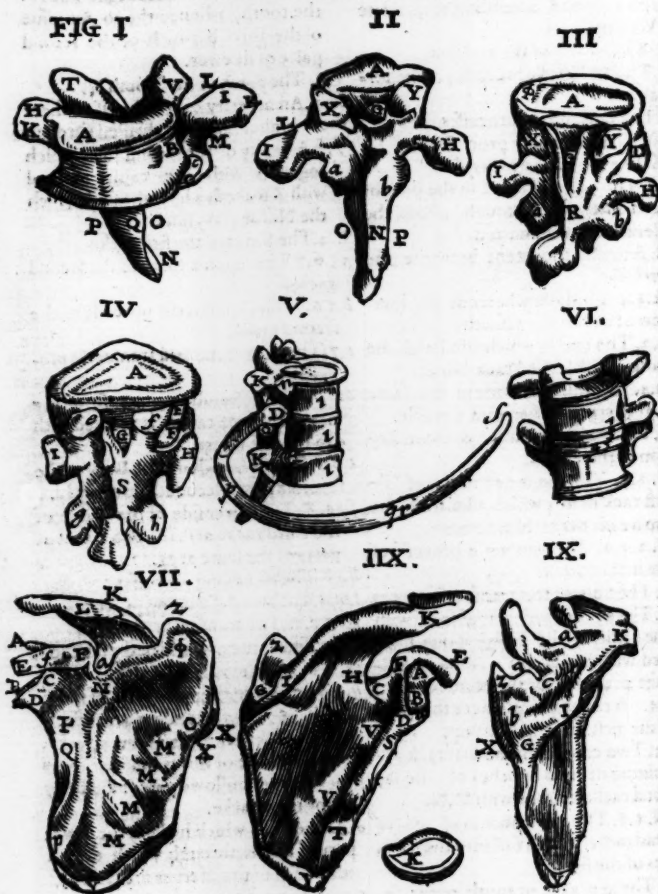
a.8.9. The hole of this transuers proces

β.9. The vpper hollowd part of the body of the third racke.

δ.9. The sinus which maketh the lower part of a hole, through which the coniugations of the Nerves are led.

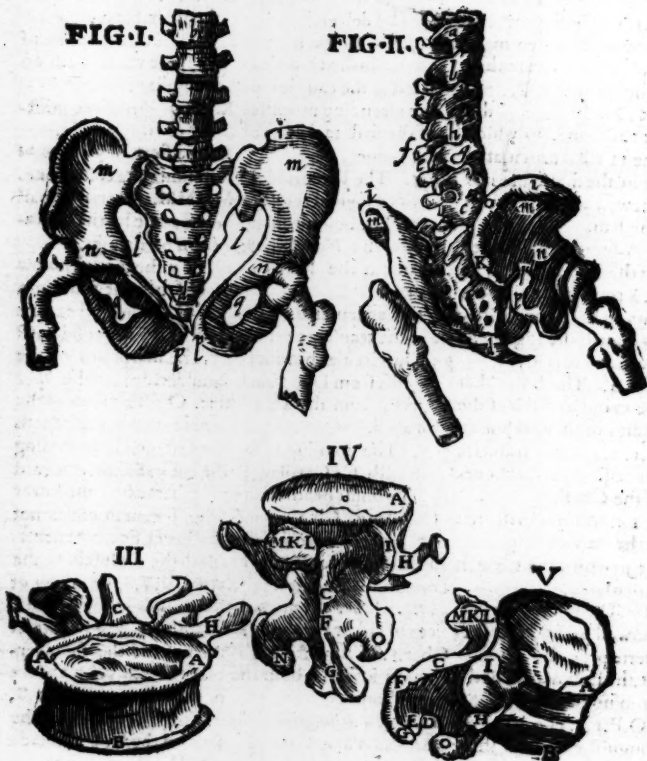
ε.7. The vpper part of the same hole.

Table 11. fig. 1. exhibiteth the foreface of the middle spondel, to which the other ten are very like. Fig. 2 The backpart of the same. Fig: 3: the backpart of the 11 Spondel. Fig. 4. The backpart of the 12 spondell. Fig. 5. The three middle Spondels of the Chest, together with their articulation with the rib. Figure. 6. sheweth the gristly Connexion of two Spondels. Fig. 7. sheweth the inner part of the right shoulder-blade. Figure 8 the outward, as the ninth figure sheweth it side.



- A. 1. 2, 3, 4.** The vpper part of the Spondel, to which the lower is answerable.
- 3.** The vpper appendixe of the head of the *vertebra*, to which the lower appendix is like.
- B. C. 1.** The bosome which receiue the rib marked with B. another lesse bosome at C.
- D 3, 5.** The bosome of the 11 rackbone, to which the 11 rib is articulated & in the fist figure it is shewed together vwith the Rib.
- E. 4.** A sinus or hollownes in the 12 Spondel.
- F. 4.** A roughnes or inequality in the bone, bringing forth the Ligament or tie of this ioynt.
- G 2, 3, 4.** The holes that are in the backside of the bodies of the rackbones.
- H 1. 1. 2, 3, 4.** The trasuerse processe of the rackbones of the Chest.
- KK 1 5.** A sinus in the top of the trasuerse processe, to which the ribbe is articulated.
- L 1 2.** The gibbous or imbowed part of the trasuerse processe.
- M 1.** the hollow part of the trasuerse processe.
- N. O. P. 1. 3.** The Spine distinguished in the three sides by three lines.
- Q 1.** A sharpenesse in the inside of the spine.
- R 3.** The spine of the 11. rackbone. S 4. The spine of the twelfth rackbone.
- T V. 1.** The foreface of the ascending processe.
- X. Y. 1, 3.** The backface of these processe.
- ab. 2, 3.** the outward face of the descending processe.
- c 1.** Their foreface crusted ouer.
- e. f. 4.** the ascending processe of the 12 rackbone which go vnder the 11.
- g. b. 4.** The descending processe of the 12 Rackbone, which are articulated to the cauities of the ascending processe of the first rackbone of the Loines.
- i. j. 5.** The three middle *vertebra* ioyned together
- m. n. 5.** The bosome in the body of the *Vertebra*, & receiue the heade of the rib.
- o 5.** The articulatio of the rib to the trasuers processe of the lower side at P
- p 5.** The circular bowing of the ribs from D to p back ward, from thence to f side forward.
- qr. 5.** The ioyning of the rib with his Cartilage.
- r 5.** The blunt head of the Cartilage.
- Ch. 1, 2. fig. 6** side A Cartilage ioyning the appendices of either rackbone to their bodies.
- Cba. 3. 4. fig. 6.** The appendices of either rackbone.
- Char. 5. f. 6** A gristly Ligament ioyning both the rackbones.
- A threefold delineation of the Scapula or Shoulderblade.**
- A. B. 7, 8.** The cauity of the blade called *Acetabulum* into which the bone of the shoulder entreth.
- a 8.** A gristle enlarging that cauity, which is also by it selfe noted in K
- C D. 7, 8.** The necke of the shoulder-blade.
- E. 7, 8.** The lesser processe of the shoulder-blade.
- F 7, 8.** The knobbe of the same whereto the Clavicle is connected.
- f 7.** His roughnesse which bringeth forth a ligament.
- G. H. 8, 9.** The spine of the shoulder-blade.
- I. 8, 9.** The thicker parte of the spine which hath an appendixe.
- K. 7, 8, 9.** *Acromion* consisting of an appendix.
- L 7.** the sinus of *Acromion* sustaining the collerbone.
- MMMM.** Certaine small dens made by the contraction of the ribs.
- NOP. 7.** the inward hollow part of the root of the spine
- o N** the inward extubing of the lower side at P
- p 7.** The sharpenes of the shoulderblade in the vpper side, whence ariseth the cubit.
- S 8.** the outward part of the lower side, whence ariseth the 4 Muscle of the arme.
- V. V. 8.** the cauity of the outside of the *Scapula*.
- X 7, 8, 9.** An appendix of the basis of the shoulderblade.
- Y 7, 8, 9.** An apedix of the lower angle.
- Z. 7, 8.** The vpper angle of the basis of the shoulderblade
- 7.** The inner protuberation of this angle.
- a. 7, 9.** The bosome of the vpper side of the shoulderblade.
- b 9.** the thinnest part of the shoulderblade.
- c 9.** A smal hole found sometime through which veins creep for the bones nourishment

See the History of this in the Booke at large, in fol. 978.



F
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TABVLA XVI. Figure 1. sheweth the anterior part of the lower belly.

Figure 2. The posterior parts.

Figure 3, 4, 5. do shew one of the Racke-bones of the Loynes.

The skird figure his fore-part, the fourth Figure his backe part.

The fifth figure his side.

a. 2. The last racke bone of the Spine.

From b to c 1, 2. The five Racke bones of the Loynes, or of the Rheines.

From c to d 1, 2. The broad Holy bone.

d. 1, 2. The Hip-bone or the *Coccyx*.

ee. 1, 2. The laterall processe.

f 2. His posterior processe or the Spine.

g. 2. The vpper processe.

b 2. The lower.

ii, 1, 2. The plainer or bunching part of the *Coxa*.

k 2. His lowest processe.

ll, 1, 2. A bosome or cauitie in the lower part of that bone.

mm 1, 2. The hanch-bone called *Os Illium* and *Lumbars*.

nn. 1, 2. The share-bone, *Os pubis*.

qq 1. The hole of the Share-bone.

AA. 3, 4, 5. The vpper appendix of the bodie of the Racke.

B. 3, 4. The lower Appendix.

C. 3, 4, 5. The vpper part of the spine of the racke of the Loynes, or a broad and rough line.

D 5. The lower seate of this Spine, or the lower line.

E. 5. A sinus or cauity at the side of the line D.

F. G. 4, 5. The appendix of the Spine resembling a triangle.

H. 3, 4, 5. A transuerse processe on either side.

I. 4. The right ascending processe.

K. A sinus of the left ascending processe.

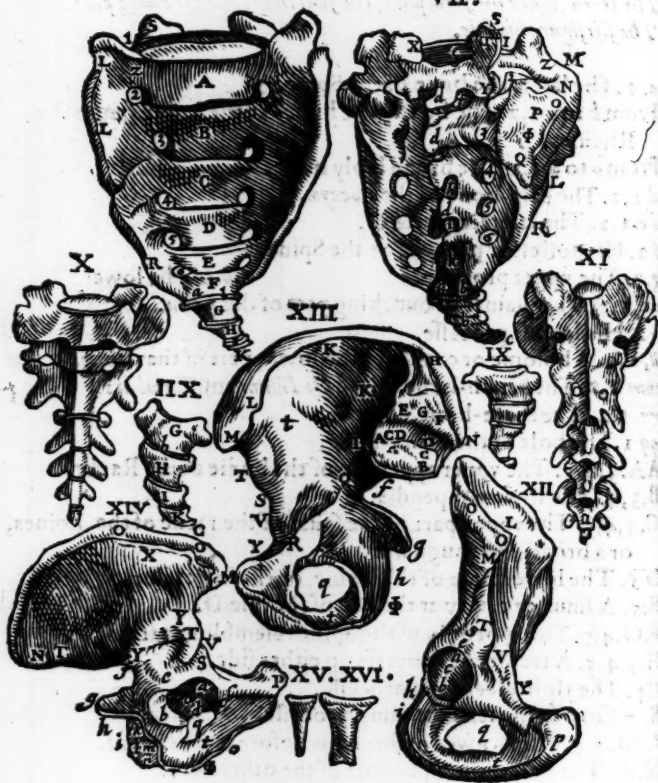
L. M. 4, 5. The browes of this sinus before and behinde.

N. 4. The descending processe of the other side.

O. 4, 5. The head of that descending Processe.

FIG. VI.

VII.



TABVLA XVII. *Fig. 6. sheweth the fore side of the Holy bone, & the Rumps. Fig. 7. The backside. Fig. 8 The Rump bone of a man curued forward. Fig. 9. The Rump bone of a woman curued backward. Fig. 10. sheweth the fore side of the Holy & Rump bones of an Ape. Fig. 11. Their backside.*

From A to F. 6. The six parts of the Holy-bone placed vnder the fist racke of the Loines.

From G to K. 6. 8, Foure bones of the *Coccyx* or rumpe which cleaue to the Holy-bone.

LL. 6, 7. The large transuerse processe of the second Holy-bone for the rest as farre as R are by degrees angustated or straightened.

M. 7. An vnequall bosome of the Holy-bone, to which the right hanch-bone is ioyned.

N 7. The exterior part of this sinus which is the plainer.

O 7 A long protuberation distinguishing this exterior sinus from the interior, noted with Φ .

♦ 7. The interior sinus vnequall.

P. Q. 7. The vpper and lower part of this sinus.

R. 6, 7, A swelling of the transuerse processe, wherto a ligament is ioyned.

S. 6, 7. The ascending processe of the first bone.

T. 7. A sinus of the processe, receiuing the head of the descending processe of the fist racke of the Loines.

V, X. 7. The browes of this sinus on either hand.

Y. 7. The connexion of the descending processe of the first bone with the ascending processe of the second bone.

Z 6, 7. The coniunction of the transuerse processe of the first & second bones.

ab. 7. The connexion of the Holy-bone with the Rump.

bb 6, 7, 8. A gristly Ligament comming betweene the loose connexion of the Rump bones.

c. 7, 8. A gristle growing to the end of the Rump-bone.

dddd 7. The spines of the Holy bone.

efg h i k. 7. Holes betwixt the distances of the spines, made for the transmission of the spinall marrow.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. in Figure 6 and 7. Holes through which the nerues of the Holy bone do passe.

See the Historie of this in the booke at large, fol: 986 .

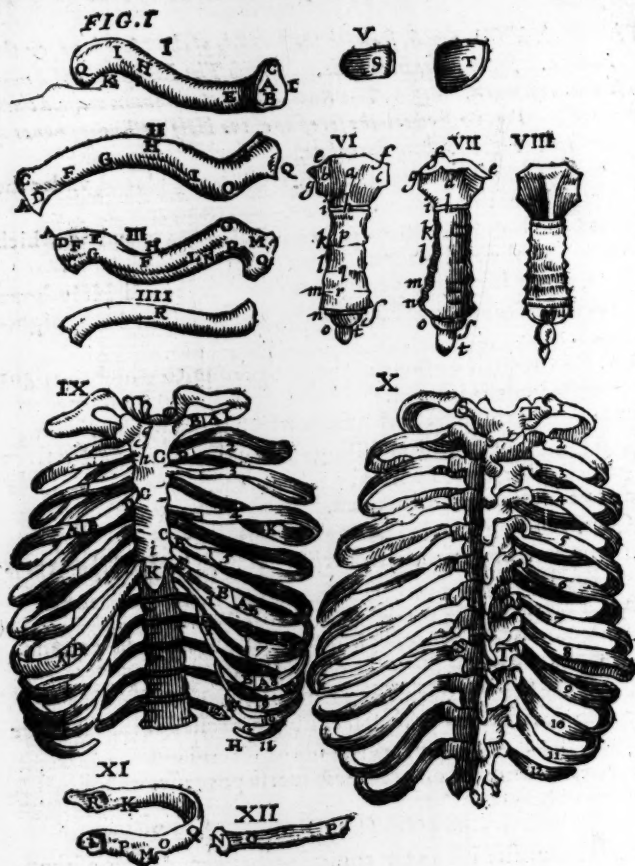


Table 17. both 12. Figures, whereof 4 shew the Collerbone. The first the anterior part, the 2 the posterior. The 3 the lower part. The 4 the Coller-bone of a woman. Fig. 5. shew the two gristles placed on either side betw. xi the ioynts of the coller-bone. Fig. 6. The fore-side of the Brestbone. Fig. 7. The backpart. Fig. 8. The fore-side of the v. calt bone of a woman, together with the hole therein after the fashion of a heart. Fig. 9. The fore-side of the bones of the Chest. Fig. 10. The back-side. Fig. 11. One of the true R. B. broken. Fig. 12. The backpart of the 12 broken. From Char. 1 to the 11, in the 9 & 10 figures are exhibited the 12 ribs; The seven uppermost true ribs, the five lower bastard 1. b.

- A. 1, 2, 3. The head of the is betwixt his ioynt gristle.
 Clause which is ioy- with the brest-bone. FF. 9. The gristles of the
 ned to the brest-bone. a. 6. The bunching promi- bastard ribs being sharpe.
 B. 1. The first angle or cor- nence of the first bone g. h. 1. 9. The breastbone in
 ner of this head. of the stern or brestbone the middl of the ribs.
 C. D. 1, 2, 3. The second & b. c. 6. An impresson or G. H. 9. The distance be-
 third angles. doke on either hand at the twist the 11. rib, where
 E. 1, 3. The eminent and sides of the said prominence the gristle sometimes is
 forward line of the clause d. 7. The back-side of the parted from the other
 F. G. 2, 3. The lower line brestbone which is som- gristles, but at 12 alwaies
 which nere G is rugged. what hollow. 11. 9. An vnequall promi-
 H. 1, 2, 3. The middl of the c. f. 6. The cavity which ad nence of the gristles.
 Clause or collerbone mitteth the Collerbone K. 9. the swordlike cartilag
 which is round. g. 6. 7. The bosom or caui K. 11. A bosom running a-
 I. 1, 2. The exterior part ty to which the first rib long in the inner side of
 which is broder & crooked is articulated. the rib.
 K. 1. A roughnesse in that b. 6. 7. The articulation of L. M. 11. The head where-
 place. the first bone with the 1. with the rib is articula-
 L. M. N. 1. The lower side i. 6, 7. The sinus or hollow- ted or ioynd to the sport
 of the clause which is nesse to which the se- dell or rackbone L. & M
 sinuated and rough, & cond rib is ioynd sheweth the head where-
 about N there riseth a k. l. m. n. 6, 7. Other Sinus by it is ioynd vnto the
 Ligament which is fix- to which they following transuerse procelle.
 ed into the inner pro- ribs are articulated. N. 12. The blunt heade of
 ces of the shoulderblade. p. q. 5. 6. The lines which the 11 & 12 ribs.
 O. 2, 3. A swelling of the remaine after the bones O. 11. 12. A knob wherein-
 clause opposite to the do grow into one. to the 11 muscle of the
 brest-bone. s. 6, 7. The 3. bone of the backe is inserted.
 P. 1. The lower roughnes sternon: t. 6, 7. The P. 11. an asperity or rough
 of the inner side. gristle of that third bone. nes betwixt the 2 heads
 Q. 1. 2, 3. The plaine or n. 8. A hole made in the which bringeth forth a
 smooth head wherewith bottom of the brestbone Ligament.
 it is ioynd to the shoul- carrying the represen- Q. 11. A roughnesse with
 derblade. R. 4. The tation of a heart. a light exuberation, im
 collerbone of a woman. Figure 9, 10, 11. & 12. to which the Muscle of
 S. 5. That cartilage or gri- A. B. 9. The ioyning of the the Chest called Sacro-
 stle of the coller-bone, ribs with their gristles. lumbus is implanted.
 which is betwixt his C. D. 9. The articulation R. 11. the fungous substance
 ioynt with the shoulder of the gristles of the ribs of the rib appearing when
 blade. with the brest-bone. it is broken.
 T. 5. The other gristle that E 9. the blunt head of the D 2

Figure 12. sheweth the forepart of the Coxendix, which is ioyned
to the right side of the Holy-bone.

Fig: 13. the inside of the Coxendix.

Fig. 14. His outside.

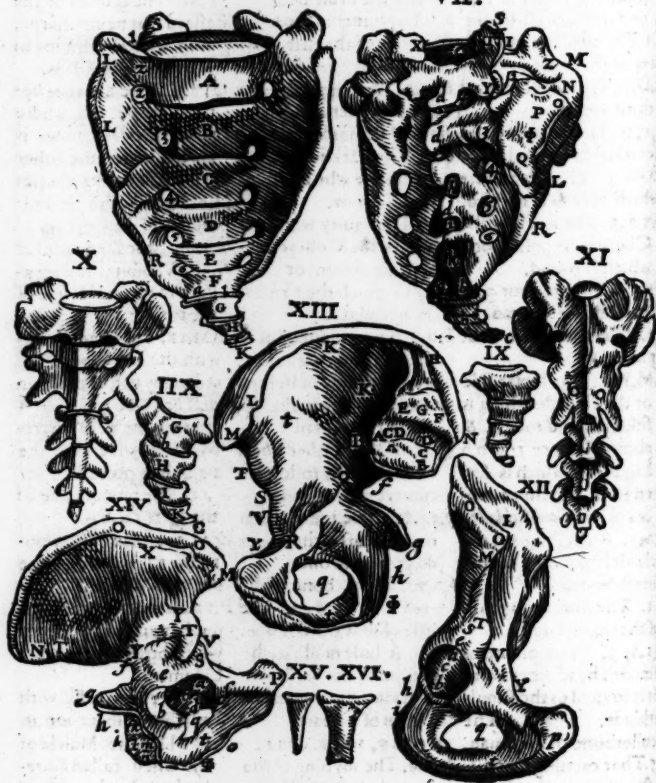
Fig: 15. the gristle that goeth betwixt the share-bone in a man.

Fig: 16. the gristle that goeth betwixt them in a Woman.

See the Historie of this in the booke at large, fol: 986.

FIG. VI.

VII.



From T to f. in figure 13 & 14.

ration about this sinus.

A part of the Coxendix, called *O: Illium* the hanchbone that which is below as far as to the R and ϕ is cald by the name of *Coxendix*, the hip the remainder is the share-bone.

V. 12, 13, 14. Another lower protuberation.

X, YY. 14. A darke line in the backe of the hanch bone, X. another in the same place YY.

Y, 12, 13. The vpper sinus of the share bone.

A B, CC, DD, 13. The fore side of the hanch bone, where it is ioyned to the Holy-bone, distinguished by a protuberation CC. into two sinus A. B, DD.

a, b, 12, 13. The Cup of the Coxendix which admitteth the head of the thigh, the deepe hollownesse of is marked with c.

E, F, G, 13. The backside of the hanch-bone, which gapeth from the holy bone, and is filled vp by a gristle.

d 14. The sinus or bosom wherein the Cup is grauen.

e 12, 14. The brow of the cup.

H, 13, 14. A part of the backside reaching out beyonde the proccesse of the Holy bone.

f, 13, 14. A cavity of the Coxendix made for transmission of the fourth nerue of the leg.

g, 13, 14. The acute proccesse of the Coxendix.

K 13. An impression in the inside of the hanch bone made for the originall of the fyfte muscle of the backe.

h, 12, 13, 14. A sinus vnto which the tenth muscle of the thigh is reflected.

L 12, 13. The inside of the appendix of the hanch bone.

i, 12, 14. The appendice of the Coxendix.

M 12, the anterior end of the appendix.

k l m n. 14. Diuers impressions in this appendix.

N 13, 14. His posterior end.

o 14. The posterioir end of this appendix

O 12, 14. His outside.

P Q R, 13. A swelling, from whence the tenth muscle of the thigh yssueth.

p 12, P 14. The roughnes of the share bone to which the gristle groweth.

* 13. Affordeth an originall to the 7 muscle of the thigh.

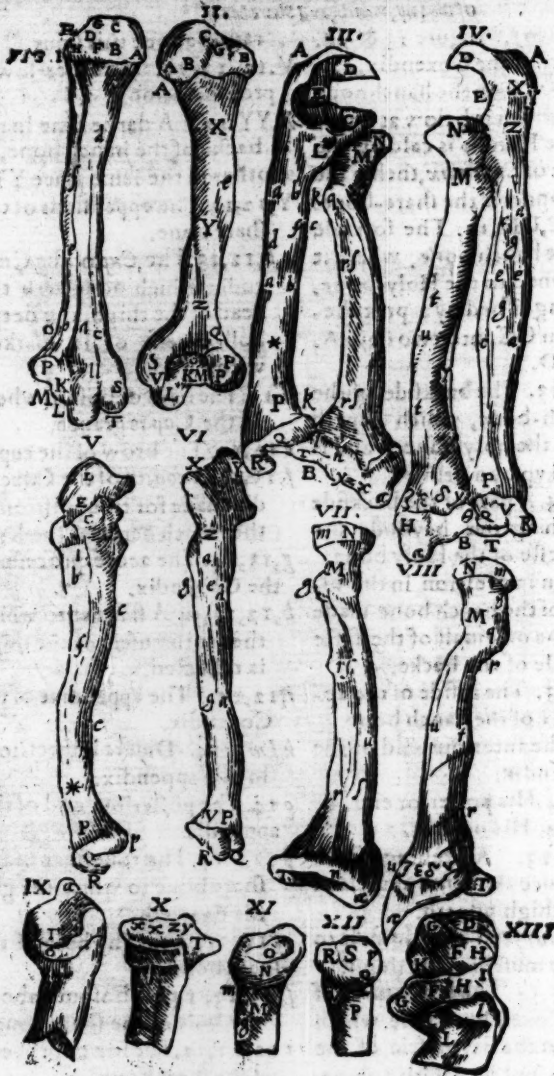
q, 12, 13, 14. The hole of the share bone.

S. 12, 13, 14. The vpper sinus of the Coxendix about which do run the sixt muscle of the thigh, and the 7 with a nerue.

s, 12, 13, 14. A bosome about the hole of the share bone.

t 12, 13, 14. The lower proccesse of the share bone.

T. 12, 13, 14 A higher protube-



TABVLA 20. *sheweth the Bones of the Arme and the cubit.*

Figure 1. sheweth the foreside of the right arme.

Figure 2. The backside.

Fig. 3 & 4. shew the inner & outward parts of the left cubit,

Fig. 5 and 6. shew the inner and outer parts of the left Ell.

Fig. 7 and 8, The inner and vtter seate of the left wand.

Fig. 9. the lower part of the left Wand,

Fig. 10 and 11. the lower and vpper part of the right wand.

Fig. 12 and 13. the vpper and lower extremity of the right Ell,

A.B.C. 1, 2. The head of the arme which entreth into the cavity of the shoulder-blade. D. 1. His anterior processe.

E. 1, 2. The other posterior processe,

F.G. 1, 2. The orbicular cavity of the head thereof.

H. I. 1. A right sinus leading directly downward.

K. 1, 2. the sinus of the gutture of the arme receiuing the cubit,

L.M. 1, 2. The 2 lips of the gutture, the inner and the vtter.

N. I. 1, 2. The anterior sinus in the vpper part of the gutture.

O 2. Another posterior sinus.

P. 1, 2. The head of the arme to which the wand is articulated,

Q. 1, 2. A line swelling out in the vtter side of the arme,

R 2. A bosome of the vtter processe of the arme,

S. 1, 2. The inner protuberation of the arme.

T. 1. The anterior sinus of the inner protuberation.

V. 6. The posterior sinus of the same.

X.Z. 2. The length of the arme betwixt his thicke ends,

Y. 1. The middle part, where the bone of the arme is as it vverge writhen.

a. 1. A buntingh line in the foreside, which runneth along as far as to f,

b.c. 1. Impressions on both sides the line,

d. 1. The vpper gibbous part of the arme.

e. 1, 2. A roughnesse in the outside of the middle of the arme.

f. 1. Another somewhat higher, but more inward.

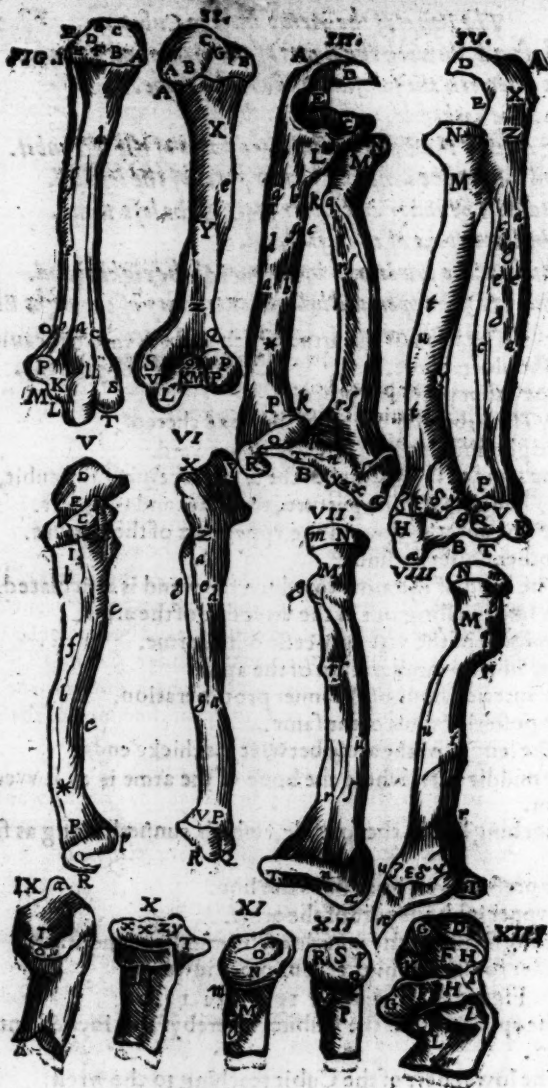
Figure 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

A. 3, 4. The vpper part of the Cubits whereby it is ioyned vnto the arme.

B. 3, 4. The lower part of the Cubit reaching to the wrest,

D. 4

C. 3, 5.



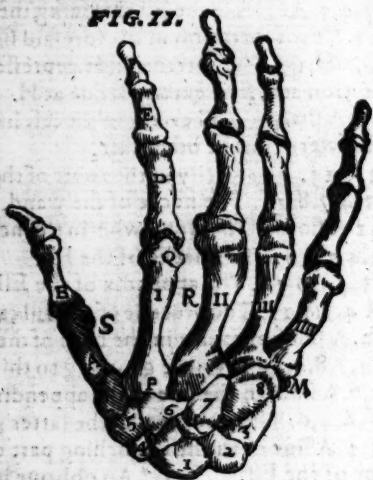
- C. 3, 5, 13. The anterior and vpper proceſſe of the Ell.
 D. 3, 4, 5, 13. The poſterior and vpper proceſſe of the Ell.
 E. 3, 4, 5. A ſinus of the Ell receiuing the pulley of the arme.
 F. 13. A protuberation in the foreſaid ſinus,
 GG. 4H. 13. The internall ſide depreſſed nere vnto the protube-
 ration at G, the externall ſide at H.
 I. 13. A ſharpe ſmall cavity in the left hand, vnto which the right
 anſweres on the other ſide.
 L. 3, 5, 13. An aſperity in the roote of the proceſſe of the El.
 M. 3, 4, 7, 8, 11. The necke of the wand.
 O 11 A ſinus of the wand wherein the head of the arm doth enter
 P. 3, 4, 5, 6, 12. The necke of the Ell.
 Q. 3, 4, 5, 6, 12. The appendix of the Ell.
 R. 3, 4, 5, 6, 12. The proceſſe of the Ell called *Strylandis*.
 S. 12. A ſinus or cavity in the baſis of the appendix of the Ell.
 T. 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10 A griſtle growing to this ſinus.
 V. 4, 6. A ſinus in the ſide of the appendix of the Ell.
 X, Y, Z. 4, 6. Three corners of the latter proceſſe of the Ell.
 aa. 3, 4 A line or the firſt bunching part of the El. *bb* 3, 5, the
 2 line of the Ell. * An oblique inferior line of the ell.
 cc. 3, 4, 5 The ſharpeſſe of the Ell touching the wand.
 dd. 3, 6. The firſt vtter ſide of the Ell. *e* 4, 6, the 2. vtter ſide.
 f. 3, 5. The lower rough ſide. *gg* 4, 6. A line drawn in the vter ſide.
 hi. 13. The commiſſure of the wand with the elaboue *b*. below *i*.
 ik. A diſtance where theſe bones do part aſunder.
 li. 13. A ſinus of the Ell wherein the head of the wand is turned.
 m. 7, 8, 11. The head of the wand reſting vpon the Sinus of the ell
 n. 3, 7. The lower appendix of the wand.
 o. 9. a Sinus of the *Radius* receiuing the head of the Ell.
 p. 5, 12. The head of the Ell entering into the Sinus of the wand.
 q. 9. 3, 4, 7, 8, 11. a roughneſſe ſwelling vnder the neck of the wand
 r. 3. 4, 7, 8. An acute line reſpecting the Ell and the wand.
 ſ. 3, 7. The rough internall ſide of the wand.
 t. 4, 8. The ſmooth externall ſide of the wand.
 u. 4, 7, 8. A roughneſſe in the middeſt of the length of the wand.
 x. 3, 10. A Sinus of the wand whereunto the wreſt is ioyned.
 y. 3, 10 a protuberation in the midſt of the Sinus. *a* 3, 7, 8, 9, 10
 The proceſſe of the Sinus x. *aa* 4, 8, the inner Sinus of the wand
 double which carrieth the tendons. *a?* 4, 8, the external double
 Sinus of the wand. *n* 4, 8. The 4th. ſinus producing a Ligament
 o. 4. A Sinus of the wand common with the Ell.

See this in the Book at large, in lib. 13.902.

FIG. I.



FIG. II.



III

III



VI.



VII.



V.



X.



VII.



III.



III.



III.



IX.



IX.



X.



IX.



IX.

TABVLA XXII.

Figure 1 & 2. The first sheweth the inside of the bones of the Hand, the second the outside.

Fig. 3 & 4. shew the inside and outside of the bones of the wrist.

Fig. 5. The posterior part of the bones of the wrist articulated to the Cubit.

Fig. 6. Their anterior part ioyned to the Afterwrist.

Fig. 7. Two bones making the first Ioynt of the Fingers.

Fig. 8. The second Ioynt.

Fig. 9. The third Ioynt.

Fig. 10. A Naylor parted from the Finger, and shewed on both sides. Fig. 11. The seede bones in the foote and the Hand.

A 1, 2. The first bone of the After-wrist supporting the thumbe.
I, II, III, IIII. The foure other bones of the Afterwrist ioyned to the Fingers.

B C 1, 2. The two bones of the thumbe,

D E F, 1, 2. The three bones of the fore-finger, the same also in the rest of the fingers.

G 3, 6. The gutture of the 5 bone of the wrist, whereto the first bone of the afterwrist is articulated.

a b 6. The length of this gutture.

c d 6. The inside of the gutture c. the outside d.

e 3, 4, 6. A sinus at the gutture, which the second bone of the Afterwrist doth touch.

H 3, 4, 6. The sinus of the sixt bone of the wrist, whereto the second bone of the Afterwrist is ioyned.

f 3, 4, 6. A part of this sinus which the third bone of the Afterwrist scarce toucheth.

I 3, 4, 6. The sinus of the seuenth bone of the wrist to which the third bone of the After-wrist is ioyned.

K 3, 4, 6. The place of the eight bone of the wrist which admitteth the fourth bone of the After-wrist.

L 3, 4, 6. A sinus of the same bone receiuing the fiftie bone of the After-wrist.

M 1, 2. A small bone placed sometimes outwardly at the ioynt of the eight bone of the wrist.

N. 1, 3, 6. A

See this in the Books at large, in lib. 13, 902,

FIG. I.



FIG. II.



III



IV



V



VI



VII



VIII



IX



X



XI



XII



XIII



XIV



XV



N 1, 3, 6. A proceffe of the same eight bone swelling out into the ball of the Hand.

O 1, 3, 6. The proceffe of the fist bone of the wrest, from whence groweth a Ligament.

P 2. An appendix of the wrest, whereby they are ioyned vnto the after-wrest.

Q 2. Another appendix which with the head entereth into the Sinus of the fingers.

R 1, 2. The distance betwixt the bones of the After-wrest.

S 1, 2. two seed bones set at the inside & outside of the first ioynz

T 1, 2. two seed bones in the first ioyns of the foure fingers.

V, **V** 1. One seed bone in the 2 and 3 ioyns of the Fingers.

Char. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. These numbers in sixe Figures doe shewe the eight bones of the wrest.

A 7. The bone of the afterwrest which supporteth the forefinger.

B 7. The first bone of the fore-finger.

C 7. The round head of the bone of the after-wrest.

D 7. a Sinus of the fore-finger receiuing the foresaid head.

E **F**, 8. The first bone of the fore-finger **E**. the second **F**.

G, **H**, 8. Two small heads of the first bone of the forefinger.

I **K**, 8. Two Sinus of the second bone of the forefinger.

L 8. a Sinus betwixt the two small heads of the first bone.

M 8. a small head betwixt the two Sinus of the second bone.

N 9. The second bone of the Forefinger and his two heads.

O 9. The third bone of the Forefinger containing a Sinus.

Figure 10. **A** 10. The inside of the naile hollow.

B 10. His soft roote which the skin is wont to couer.

C 10. The outside of the naile gibbous.

Figure 11.

A 11. The lower side of the Seed bone that is placed before the first ioyns of the great Toe.

BB 11. The vpper part of the same which is next vnto the ioyns.

C 11. The vpper of another seed bone.

D 11. The lower part.

aa 11. The seed bones at the ioyns of the thumbe.

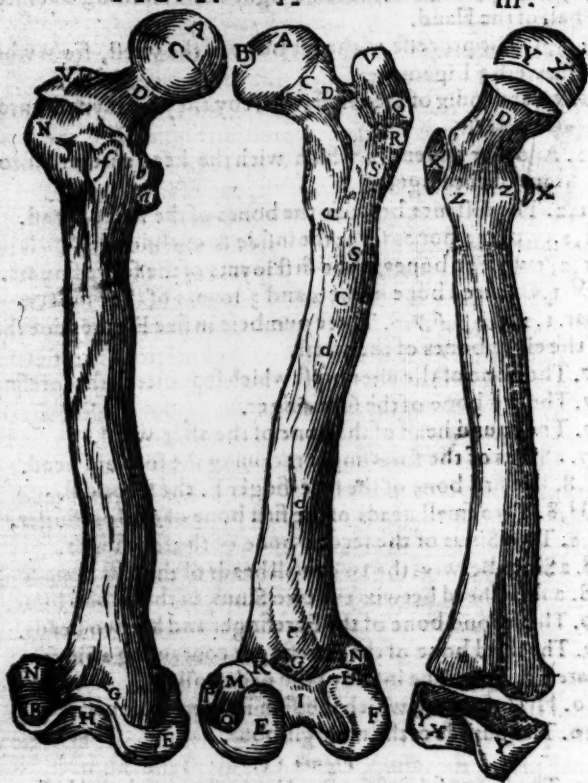
bb 11. The seed bones at the ioyns of the Forefinger.

cc 11. Seed bones placed at the little Finger.

See his History in the Booke at large, fol. 998.

FIG. I.

III.



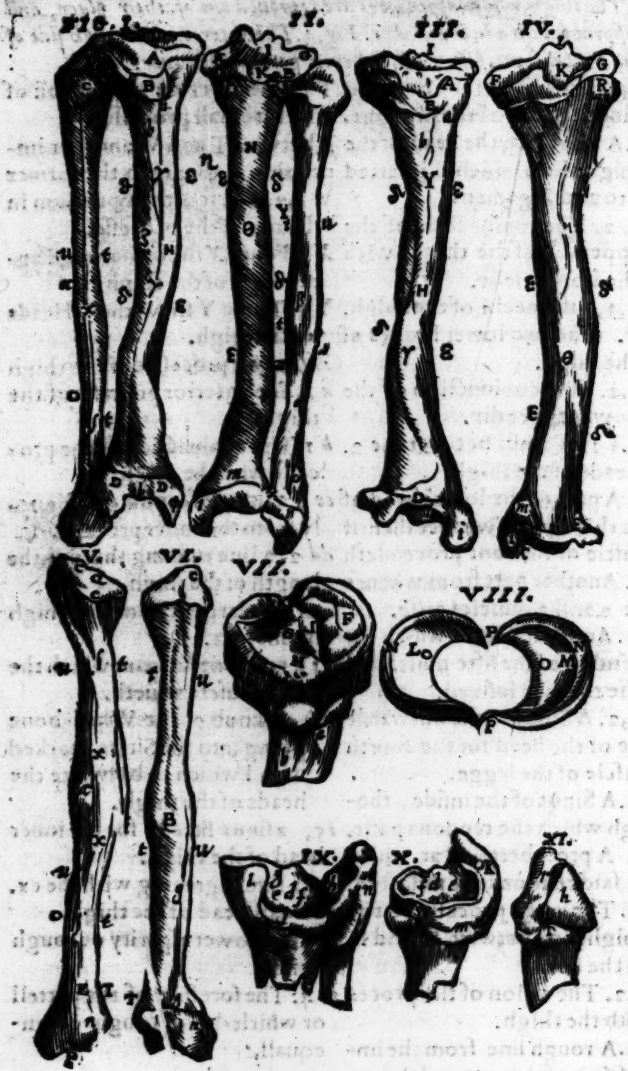
IV.

V.



Table 23. fig. 1 & 2. shew the fore & hinder part of the thigh bone. Fig. 3. The thigh, whose appendices are remoued out of their place, and disioyned with a litle distance. Fig. 4. The anterior and rough side of the Pattel-bone. Fig. 5. His posterior part crufted ouer.

- A 1, 2. The head of the thigh go T 1. The anterior impressi-
 ing into the cup of the hipbone. the internall processes.
 B 2. A sinus into the head of the β , betwixt T and V another im-
 thigh, into which is inserted pressi-
 around Ligament. V 1, 2. The fourth impressi-
 C 1, 2. The coniunction of the the top of the processe.
 appendix of the thighe with X 3. Foure X shew the foure ap-
 the bone it selfe. pendices of the thigh.
 D 1, 2, 3. the necke of the thigh. Y 3. Three Y shew the 3 Heads
 E, F. The two lower heades of of the thigh.
 the thigh. ZZ 3. two processees of the thigh
 G 1, 2. The coniunction of the 1. The anterior processe of the
 lower appendix. thigh.
 H 1. I 2. A Sinus betwixt the 2. b 1. The coniunction of the pro-
 heads of the thigh. cesses with the thigh.
 K 2. A partt of the lower head of c 2. a line descending oblique-
 the thigh, from whence the first ly from the inner processe.
 muscle of the foot proceedeth d 2, a line running through the
 L 2. Another part from whence length of the thigh.
 the 2 and 3 muscles arise. e 2. The largeness of the Thigh
 M 2. Another part to which the in this part.
 tendon of the fiftie muscle of f 1 a roughness from which the
 the thigh is infixed. eight muscle yssueth.
 N 1, 2. A Sinus of the outwarde g, b 5, a knub of the Whirl-bone
 side of the head for the fourth going into the Sinus marked
 muscle of the legge. with I which is betwixt the
 O 2. A Sinus of the inside, tho- heads of the thigh.
 rough which the tendons passe. i 5, a sinus fitted for the inner
 P 2. A protuberation at which head of the thigh.
 the said tendons are reflected. k 5, a sinus agreeing with the ex-
 Q 2. The vter processe of the ternall head of the thigh.
 thigh, and betwixt Q and D l 5. The lower asperity or rough-
 is the sinus. nesse.
 R 1, 2. The vnion of the proces m 4. The foreside of the pattell
 with the thigh. or whirle-bone rough or vn-
 SS 2. A rough line from the im- equall.
 pression of the external proces



A
 A
 C
 C
 D
 D
 E
 F
 G
 H
 L
 M
 N
 O
 P
 Q
 R
 S
 T
 U
 V
 W
 X
 Y
 Z

Table 24. sheweth the bones of the Leg and the Brace, together with the gristles about the knee. Fig. 1 & 2. shew the right Legge whole, both the fore-part and the back-part.

Fig. 3 & 4. shewe the foreside and the backside of the Legge or Shank-bone. Fig. 5 & 6 shew the foreside and the backside of the Brace or Shin-bone. Fig. 7. sheweth the upper part of the Shanke-bone to which the thigh is articulated.

Fig. 8. two gristles increasing the cavity of the ioynt of the Leg-bone at the knee. Fig. 9: the lower part of the whole Leg where on the foreside it receiveth the Talus or the Instep. Fig. 10. the backpart of the lower end of the Leg-bone. Figure 11. sheweth the inside of the lower end of the Brace or Shinne-bone where it is articulated with the Talus or Instep.

A B 1. The vpper appendix of the leg or shanke-bone.

A B, 2, 3. The line where the appendix ioyneth with the bone.

C 1. The vpper appendix of the Brace-bone.

C 5. The coniunction of this appendix with the bone.

DD 1. The lower appendix of the Legge bone.

D 3. The coniunction of this appendix with the bone.

E 1. The lower appendix of the brace or shin-bone.

F, G, 2, 4, 7. The bosomes of the bones of the legge receiuing the heads of the Thigh-bone.

H, I, K, 7. A protuberation which is betwixt these cavities. K L in the second, third and fourth figures do shew the same.

L M 8. A gristle increasing the outward cavity of the leg-bone

L. another encreasing the inner cavity M.

N 8. The foreside gristles do in this place appeare thickest.

O 8. And heere they appeare thinnest.

P 8. Heere they do determine into sharpe points.

Q 5. A shallow sinus of the Brace-bone to which the head of the Leg-bone is articulated.

R 4. The head of the leg bone which is ioyned to the Brace.

S 4, 10. a sinus of the legbone receiuing the lower end of the brace bone.

T 5, 6, 11. The inside of the brace where it is ioined to the bone of the leg.

V 1. The context or coniunction of the brace with the leg-bone above.

X 2. The same coniunction below.

betweene the Shank & shin-bones.

Y 2. The distance

E Z 1, 2.

FIG. I.



II.



III.



IV.



V.



VI.



VII.



VIII.



XI.

f.
 11
 m
 x:
 a
 B
 77
 J
 n.
 L.
 n.
 0.
 N

- Z. 1, 2.** The oblique turning of the brace inwarde, which on the outside is somewhat indented.
- ab, 1, 3.** The forepart of the Legge Bone, whereinto the muscles which extend the leg are inserted.
- c 5, 6.** The vpper proesse of the appendix of the bracebone, whereinto is inserted the tendon of the 4 muscle of the leg.
- de fg h 9.** At this place the vpper part of the Talus or instep is articulated: in the ninth and tenth figures *de f* shewe the vpper region, but *d* noteth the protuberation.
- h 9, 11.** The outside where it is fitted with the instep.
- i.** The inner ankle, or a proesse of the inner appendix of the leg-bone. **i. 2 3, 9, 10.** The inner ankle.
- k 4, 10.** A sinus of the inner ankle from whence a gristly ligament is inserted into the instep.
- l. 1, 3, 9.** An vnequall sinus in the lower appendix of the legbone, whence groweth a gristly ligament which is sent vnto the neck of the instep.
- m 2, 4, 10.** Certaine sinus through vvhich three tendons are led to the foote.
- n 2, 5, 6, 9.** The outer ankle or the proesse of the shin bone in the first Figure noted with E.
- op. 1, 5.** That part of the shin bone which is bare.
- qq 2, 6.** In this sinuated place of the shin bone the tendons of the seventh and eight muscles of the foot are reflected:
- r 2, 6, 11.** A sinus of the appendix of the shin bone, from whence goeth a ligament into the instep.
- ss. 1, 5.** The first line of the shin bone.
- tt. 2, 5, 6.** The second line of the shin bone.
- uu. 1, 2, 5, 6.** The third line of the shin bone.
- xx. 1, 5.** The first side of the shin bone bunching a little out.
- aa. 1, 5.** The second side of the shin bone.
- ββ. 2, 6.** The third side of the shin bone.
- γγ. 1, 3.** The first line of the leg bone.
- ΔΔΔ. 1, 2, 3, 4.** The second line of the legge bone.
- εε. 1, 2, 3, 4.** The third line of the leg bone.
- ζ. 1, 3.** The first side of the leg bone.
- η. 1, 3.** The second side of the leg bone.
- θ. 2, 4.** The third side of the leg bone.
- N 2. x 4.** A rough line of the third side of the leg bone made for the muscle called *Popliteus*.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, fol. 1006.

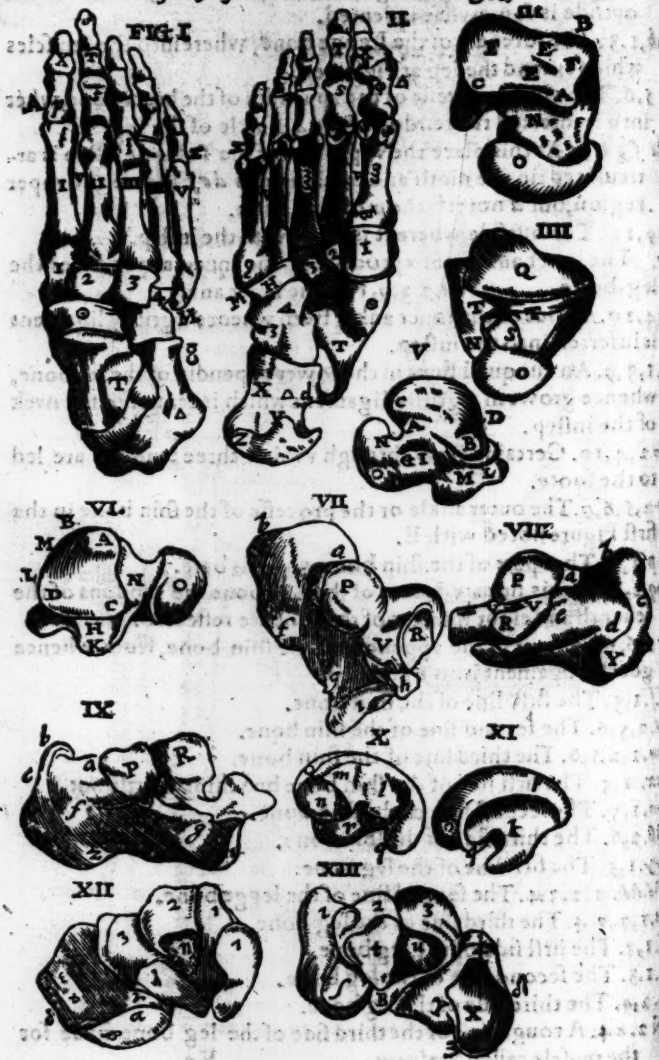


Table 25. Sheweth the bones of the Foote properly so called.

Fig. 1. & 2. shewe the bones of the right foote fastened together their upper face and their neather face.

Fig. 3. 4. 5. & 6. shewe the upper lower, inner & outer sides of the Talus or pasterne.

Fig. 7. 8. 9. shewe the same sides of the Heele.

Fig. 10. & 11. sheweth the forward and backward side of the boate-bone.

Fig. 12. & 13. shew the fore and backpart of the wrest made of foure bones.

- A B C D 3, 5, 6. The protuberation of the *Talus* ioyned to the appendix of the Leg-bone; and of this protuberation toure sides.
 E E 3. A sinus insculped in the protuberation of the *Talus*.
 F F 3. Two bunching parts of the protuberation of the *Talus*.
 G 3. The inner side of the protuberation of the *Talus*, crufted ouer with a gristle, ioyned to the inner ankle.
 H 6. The outward sinus of the protuberation of the *Talus*, couered ouer with a gristle, and receyuing the inner ankle.
 I 5. A rough sinus of the *Talus* receyuing a gristly Ligament from the inner ankle.
 K 6. A sinus of the *Talus* receyuing a gristly ligament from the outward ankle.
 L M 5, 6. Two sinus in the hinder part of the *Talus*.
 N 3, 4, 5, 6. The necke of the *Talus* or pasterne bone.
 O 3, 4, 5, 6. The head of the *talus*, going vnder the sinus of the boat-bone.
 P 7, 8, 9. The head of the bone of the heele crufted ouer with a gristle and going vnder the sinus of the *Talus* or the pasterne bone.
 Q 4. A large sinus of the *Talus* receyuing the head of the heele.
- R 7, 8, 9. A Sinus of the heele whereto the lower part of the head of the *Talus* is ioyned.
 S 4. The lower part of the head of the *talus* going into the sinus of the heele.
 T T 4. A sharp sinus of the heele receyuing a gristly Ligament from the pasterne bone.
 X Y Z 2. The place of the heele.
 Y Z 2. Y 3. Z 9. A proccesse of the heele made for the production of muscles.
 a b 7, 8, 9. From a to b the distance of the vpper part of the heele.
 c 8, 9. The hinder part of the heele.
 d 2, 8. The inner side of the heele.
 e 8. The place where the tendons that run to the bottome of the foot are reflected.
 f 7, 8. The vtter side of the heele.
 g 1, 7, 9. Heere the Tendons of the 7 & 8 muscles of the foot are stretched out.
 h 7. The forepart of the heele, which is ioyned to the pasterne bone.
 i 7. That part of the heele which is ioyned to the Cube bone.
 k 11. The Sinus of the Boat bone receyuing the head of the *Talus*.
 l m 10. Three surfaces of the Boate-bone lightly prominent, which are articulated to the bones of the wrest.
 o p 11. The vpper part of the boatbone regarding the top of the foote.
 q r 10. and q 11. His lower part.



FIG. I. The bones of the foot, as they are situated in the body, and as they are connected by ligaments. The letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, mark the points of articulation, and the points of attachment of the ligaments.

9 10, 11. A sinus through which the *sixt* muscle of the foote is led.

11. 13. The plaine surfaces of the 3. inner bones of the wrest, whereby it is articulated to the Boat-bone.

x 13. A shallow Sinus of the cube-bone whereby it is articulated to the heele.

α β 13. The place of the Cube bone to which that bone of the Afterwrest is ioyned, which supporteth the last Toe saue one.

γ 12, 13. The place of the Cube bone where the third bone of the wrest is articulated.

δ 12, 13. That part of the Cube bone which respecteth the outside of the foote.

ε 12, 13. The surface of the Cube bone in the vpper part of the foote.

ζ 2, 12. That part of the Cube bone which regardeth the earth.

η 2. A Sinus of the Cube bone at which the Tendon of the seauenth muscle of the foote is reflected.

θ 13. A proceffe of the thirde bone of the wrest whereinto the fift muscle of the foote is inserted.

ι 12. The place of the inner bone of the wrest, to which that bone of the afterwrest which sustaineth the great Toe is coupled.

κ 12. The place of the second bone of the wrest, whereto the bone of the Afterwrest that supporteth the foretoe is articulated.

λ 12. The place of the thirde bone of the wrest, whereto that bone of the Afterwrest which supporteth the middle Toe is articulated.

μ 1, 2. A small bone whereby that bone

of the Afterwrest which sustaineth the little Toe is ioyned to the cube-bone.

ν ν 1, 2. The distances betwixt the bones of the Afterwrest.

ξ ξ 1, 2. The heads of the bones of the Afterwrest which enter into the bones of the toes.

π 2. A proceffe of the bone of the Afterwrest wherinto the tendon of the seauenth muscle of the foot is implanted.

ρ 2. A proceffe of the bone of the Afterwrest, which sustaineth the little toe, which proceffe receiueth the tendon of the 8. muscle of the Foot.

σ τ υ 1, 2. The three bones of the foretoe.

φ ω 1. Two seede bones placed vnder that bone of the Afterwrest which sustaineth the great toe.

* 2. Vnder X a seed bone set to the second ioyn of the great toe.

Γ 1. The *Talus* or pasterne.

Δ 1, 2. The Heele.

Θ 1, 2. The Boatbone.

Λ, Ξ, 1, 2. The bones of the Toes.

Φ X, 1, 2. Two bones of the great toe.

I, II, III, IV, V, 1. The five bones of the Afterwrest.

1, 2, 3, 4. In fig. 1, 2, 12, 13. The Four bones of the *Tarsus* or wrest.

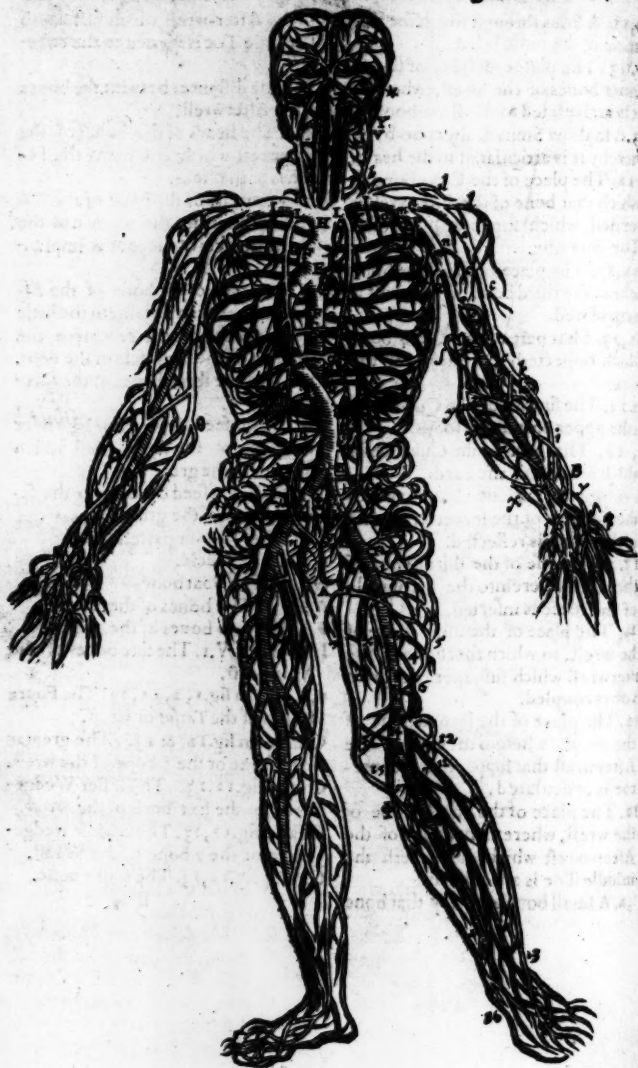
Char. 1. in fig. 12, & 13. The greater wedge bone or the 5 bone of the wrest.

Char. 2. fig. 12, 13. The lesser Wedge-bone, or the sixt bone of the wrest.

Char. 3. fig. 12, 13. The middle wedge-bone, or the 7 bone of the Wrest.

Char. 4. fig. 12, 13. The Cube bone.

See the Historie of this in the booke at large, fol: 829 ,





Of the Veynes.
 Of the Arteries.
 Of the Sinewes.

TABVLA. I.

Sheweth the hollow Veine whole and freed from the whole bodie.

A. **T**HE Trunke of the Hollow veine.

The lower AA. At this place of the Liuer is seated the left part of the vein and distributeth branches to the left side.

B. Sheweth how the trunk of the hollow veine in the Chest, to giue way to the heart, is curued or bowed to the right hand.

Between A and B. That part of the hollow Veine which is betwixt the gibbous side of the Liuer & the midriff.

C. The left Midriff veine called *Pbre-nica sinistra*, from which surcles doe run in a man vnto the purse of the heart, for the Midriff and it doth grow together.

D. The orifice of the Hollow Veine which groweth vnto the heart.

E. The crowne veine, called *Coronaria*, which like a crowne compasseth the basis of the heart, and sprinkleth his surcles on the outside thereof as far as to the cone or point.

FF. The trunk of the veine *Azygos* or

non paril descending along the right side of the Rack-bones to the Iines.

GG. The lower intercostall Veines. or the branches of the veine *Azygos*, which go vnto the distances betwixt the ribs, and afford surcles vnto the muscles which lye vpon the ribbes and the racke bones, and the Membranes of the Chest.

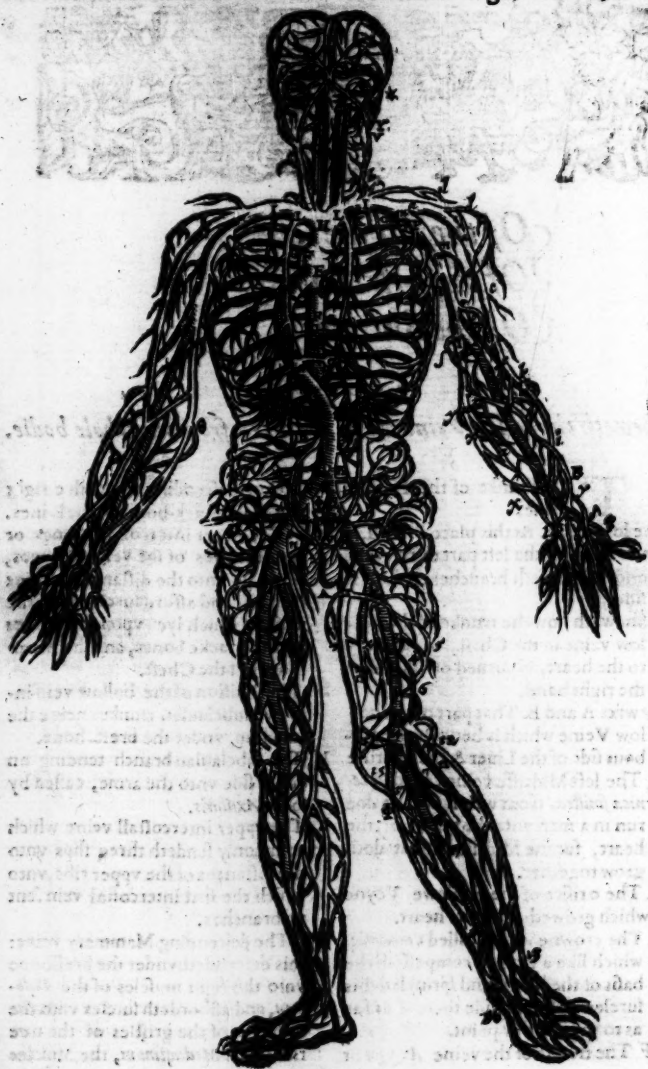
H. The diuision of the hollow vein into two subclavian trunks neere the *Iugulum*, vnder the brest-bone.

II. The subclavian branch tending on either side vnto the arme, called by some *Axillaris*.

K. The vpper intercostall veine which commonly sendeth three slips vnto the distances of the vpper ribs, vnto which the first intercostall vein sent no branches.

LL. The descending Mammary veine: this descendeth vnder the brestbone vnto the right muscles of the *Abdomen*, and affoordeth surcles vnto the distances of the gristles of the true ribs to the *Mediastinum*, the Muscles that

See the Historie of this in the booke at large, fol: 829.



that lye vpon the breast and the skin of the *Abdomen*.

M, The conuaction of the mammary, with the Epigastrick vein ascending about the nauil vnder the right muscles

N, The veyne of the necke called *Cervicalis*, ascending toward the Scull which alloweth surcles to those muscles that lye vpon the necke.

O, The veine called *Muscula*, which is propagated with many surcles into the muscles that occupy the lower parts of the necke & the vpper parts of the chest.

P, *Thoracica* superior, the vpper chest veyne which goeth to the muscles lying vpon the chest, to the skin of that place and to the dugges.

Q, The double *Scapularis* distributed into the hollow parte of the shoulder blade and the neighbour muscles: so also betwixt P and R, sometimes small yeines do reach vnto the glandules that are in the arme-holes.

R, *Thoracica* inferior running downward along the sides of the chest, and specially distributed into the muscle of the arme called *Latissimus*.

S, The inner Iugular veine which entereth into the Scull after it hath bestowed some surcles vpon the rough artery.

T, The external Iugular vein.

V, The diuision of this veine vnder the root of the eare.

X, A branch of the externall Iugular which goeth into the inside of the mouth, and is diuersly diuided into the parts therein contained.

Y, The exterior branch distributed near the *Fauces* into the muscles of the chops and the whole skinn of the Head.

Z, A portion of the branch, y, reaching vnto the Face.

aa, The veyne of the forehead.

a, A portion of it creeping through the temples, a.

* A propagation that goeth vnto the skin of the Nowle or *Occiput*.

aa, The veine called *Cephalica*, or the ex-

ternal veine of the arme which others call *Humeraria*.

b, *Muscula superior*, A propagation of the *Cephalica* veyne which goeth vnto the backward muscles of the necke.

Betwixt b and d on the backside issueth a branch from the *Cephalica* which passeth vnto the outside of the blade and a portion thereof runneth betwixt the flesh and the skinn.

dd, A veyne from the *Cephalica* which attaineth vnto the top of the shoulder, and is consumed into the muscle that eleuatheth or lifteth vp the arme and into his skinn.

ee, A small veyne from the *Cephalica* dispersed through the skinn and the muscles of the arme.

f, the diuision of the *Cephalica* into 3. parts.

g, The first branch runneth deepe vnto the muscles which arise out of the externall protuberation of the arme.

h, The second branch which goeth to make the *Median* veyne.

ii, The third branch running obliquely aboue the wand and the outside of the arme.

k, From this branch certaine Surcles are diuided into the skin, the chiefe whereof is marked with k.

l, The third branch at the wrist which is ioyned at l, with the branch of the *Basilica* marked with x.

m, The *Basilica* which on the right hand is called *Hepatica*, on the left hand *Li-enaris*.

n, o, A branch of the *Basilica* going to the heads of the muscles of the Cubit at n, and to the muscles themselves at o.

p, A notable branch of the *Basilica* running obliquely, and bestowing surcles to the muscles that issue from the external protuberation. This branch descendeth together with the fourth nerue.

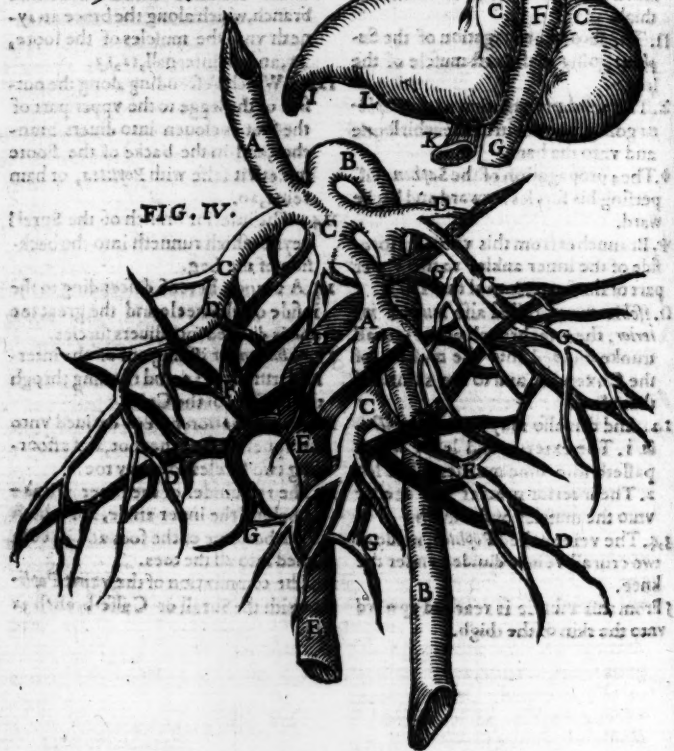
q, The diuision of the *Basilica* into two branches, & that that is noted with q, is euer accompanied with an artery.

s, A branch of this veyn bestowed vpon the skin of the arme.

- f. A branch of the *Basilica*, which together with the branch of the *Cephalica* marked with *b* makes the *medians* or middle veine marked with *a*.
 g. A branch of the *Basilica* going to the inner head of the arme.
 h. A branch yssuing out of the former that creepeth along vnto the wrist, and toward the little finger conioyneth it selfe with a branch of the *Cephalica*.
 i. A veine running out vnto the skinn at the outside of the cubite.
 Upper γ . A propagation yssuing out of a branch of the *Basilica* marked with *r*.
 Lower γ . A branch of the *Basilica* α going to the inside of the arme.
 4. The Median or common veine.
 5. The partition of the Median Veine about the wrist, this diuision should haue bene made about γ .
 6. The externall branch of the partition which goeth vnto the outside of the hand.
 7. From which yssueth a small branch to the ir side.
 8. The internall branch vnder δ which toward the middle and the ring Finger is especially disposed.
 9. The veine of the thumbe, dispersed into his mountener or hullock, which is conioyned with the branch noted with δ .
 10. The trunk of the hollow vein from which issue branches vnto the partes seated vnder the Liver.
 11. The fatty veine called *adiposa sinistra* which goeth to the fat of the kidnies.
 12. The two Emulgents which leade whayr blood vnto the kidnies.
 13. The two Spermaticall veines leading the matter of the seede vnto the Testicles.
 14. The beginning of the bodden Vessel called *varicosum*.
 15. The veines of the ioynts called *Lumbares*, which are sent in knottes or knes to the rack bones, to the marrow of the backe, to the muscles that lye vpon the Loynes, and to the *Peritoneum*.
 16. The bifurcation of the hollow veine into the Thack branches, which bifurcation is not vnlike Δ .
 17. *Muscula superior*, a transuerse branch going to the muscles of the *Abdomen* and to the *Peritoneum*.
 18. The diuision of the left Thack vein into an inner branch at ρ . and an vter at σ .
 19. *Muscula media*, the vter propagation of the branch ρ distributed thorough the muscles of the *Coxa*, and the skin of the buttockes.
 20. An inner propagation of the same branch ρ which goeth vnto the holes of the Holy bone.
 21. The veine called *Sacra*, which goeth to the vper holes of the holibone.
 22. The veine *Hypogastrica* distributed to the bladder, to the muscles of the fundament, & the neck of the womb.
 23. A Vein arising from the vter branch marked with σ which is ioyned with some branches of the internal veine neare the holes or perforations of the share bone.
 24. A veine which when it hath passed the share-bone distributeth one branch into the cup of the *Coxendix* & to the muscles of that place.
 25. Another smal branch which runneth vnder the skinn at the inside of the thigh.
 26. The congresse or meeting of the foresaid veine with a branch marked with χ . and distributed into the Legge.
 27. The *Epigastrick* veine, a propagation of the vter branch σ perforating the *Peritoneum*, whereto τ also to the muscles of the *Abdomen* and the skin it offereth branches, the chiefe branch of this veine is ioyned with the descending Mammary about the nauel at μ . Δ Pudende

- Δ *Pudenda* an inner propagation of the branch & running ouer-thwart vnto the priuities.
- Θ *Saphena* or the ankle veine, or the inner branch of the crurall Trunke, which creepeth through the inside of the legge vnder the skinne vnto the tops of the Toes.
- Α The first interior propagation of the *Saphena* offered to the goine.
- Ξ The viter propagation thereof, diuided to the forefide or outside of the thigh.
- Π The second propagation of the *Saphena* going to the first muscle of the legge.
- Σ The third propagation of the *Saphena* going to the skin of the whirllbone and vnto the ham.
- Φ The 4 propagation of the *Saphena* dispersing his surcles forward and backward.
- Ψ Branches from this vnto the forefide of the inner ankle, to the vpper part of the foote, & to al the Toes.
- Ω *Iscbias minor*, called also *muscula interior*, the viter branch of the crurall trunke diuided into the muscles of the Coxendix, and to the skinne of this place.
- 1,2. And this also may be called *muscula*.
1. The exterior and lesser which passeth into some muscles of the leg
2. The interior greater and deeper vnto the muscles of the thigh.
- 3,4. The veine called *Poplitea*, made of two crurall veines diuided vnder the knee.
- 5 From this a surcle is reached vpward vnto the skin of the thigh.
6. But the greater part runnes by the bent of the knee, vnder the skinne as farre as to the heele.
7. Also to the skin of the outward ankle.
8. The veine called *Suralis* or *Calfvein*, because it runneth vnto the muscles that make the calfe of the legge.
- 9, The diuision of the *Suralis* veine into an exterior trunk 9 and an interior 14.
- 10, 11, The diuision of the exterior trunk vnder the knee into an externall branch, which along the brace attayneth vnto the muscles of the foote, 11, and an internall, 12, 13.
- 12, 13. Which descending along the outside of the legge to the vpper part of the foot is clouen into diuers branches, and in the backe of the Foote mixeth it selfe with *Poplitea*, or ham veine, 20.
- 14, The interior branch of the *Suralis* veyne which runneth into the backfide of the Leg.
- 15, A branch hereof descending to the inside of the heele and the great toe and is diuided into diuers surcles.
- 17, *Iscbias maior* issuing out of the internall trunke at 14, and running through the muscles of the Calfe.
- 18, A propagation hereof deriued vnto the vpper part of the foot, and affording two surcles to euery toe.
- 19, The remainder of the inner trunke 14, behind the inner ankle, approcheth to the bottome of the foot and is consumed into all the toes.
- 20, The commixtion of the veine *Poplitea* with the *Suralis* or *Calf*-branch at 13.

See his History in the Booke at large, fol. 130.



TABVLA 2. *sheweth the Liuer with his veines.*

Figure 1. The gibbous and fore-part.

Figure 2. The gibbous and hinder part, together with a part of the trunk of the Hollow veine.

Figure 3. A part of the Hollow veine fastned to the backside of the Liuer, and is opened with a long slit, so sheweth the holes of his branches where they open into the Liuer.

Figure 4. The roots of the Hollow and Gate veines, dispersed through the Liuer and their Anasomoses or Inoculations.

AA. The gibbous and fore-side of the Liuer.

B 1. The vmbilicall veine.

CC 2. The gibbous and back-side of the Liuer.

D 2,3. The seate of the hollow veine, where it passeth thorough the midriffe.

EE 2. The veins of the midriffe called Phrenicæ.

F G 2. In this distaunce is the place where the trunk of the hollow vein groweth to the backside of the Liuer.

H 2. A Ligament which tyeth the Liuer to the Midriffe.

I 2. A Ligament tying the lefte side of the liuer to the midriffe.

K 2. A part of the Gate veine.

L 2. The bosom of the liuer into which it admitteth the left orifice of the stomacke.

M N 3. Certaine braunches of veines proceeding out of the Liuer.

OO 3. Small braunches which are thrust out of the Liuer to the Hollow veine.

PP 3. The rootes of the hollow veine dispersed through the

Liuer.

Figure 4.

A. The trunk of the hollow vein arising vpward from the liuer

BB. The trunk of the hollow veine as it getteth out of the gibbous part of the Liuer, which is bent downwards, and watereth all the parts of the body vnder the Liuer.

CCCC. The roots of the Hollow vein which is in the substance of the Liuer.

DDDD. The ends of the roots of the hollow veine, which pierce or open into the midst of the roots of the gate vein.

EE. The principall trunk of the gate veine.

FF. The roots of the gate veine euen all those that are black dispersed thorough the substance of the liuer, which vnder the lower part of the Liuer do meete and make one trunk.

GGGG. The ends of the roots of the gate vein which pierce or open into the midst of the roots of the hollow vein

See his History in the Booke at large, fol. 83.

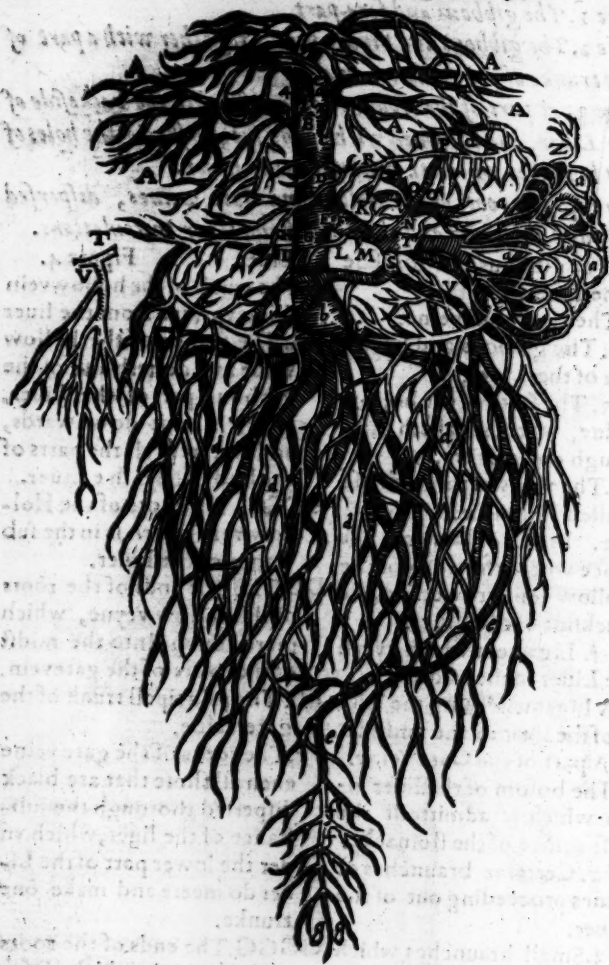


Table 3. sheweth the Vena porta, or Gate-veine with his branches which he sendeth to the bladder of Gall, to the stomack, to the Spleene, to the Mesentery, and to the Guts.

- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The vpper branches of the Gate-veine disseminated thorough the caue of hollow parts of the liuer AAAA. Their distribution maketh the forme of the Lidder.
- P. The trunk of the Gate-veine coming out of the hollow part of the Liuer.
- CC. The two twin veines of the Gall, called *Cystica gemelle*.
- D. The right gastrick or stomack veine
- E. The diuision of the trunk of the Port-veine into two branches.
- F. The left branch which is the vpper and is called the Spleene branch.
- G. The right branch, which is the greater and the lower, called the Mesentericall branch.
- H. The right stomacke Kall-vein, called *Gastroepiplois*.
- I. The gut-veine called *intestina's*.
- K. The lesser stomacke veyne, called *Gastrica minor*.
- L. The right Kal veine called *Epiplois dextra*.
- M. The sweet-bread veyns called *Pancrea*.
- N. The great stomacke veine, called, *Gastrica maior*.
- OO. Two Veines of the last named branch, inwrapping the backside of the stomacke.
- P. The bifurcation or partition of the great stomacke veine in the vpper part of the stomacke.
- Q. The Crowne-veine of the stomack called *Coronaria stomachica*.
- R. A branch of the Crowne-vein passing along the vpper side of the stomacke; and giuing branches to the *Pylorus* or mouth of the stomacke.
- S. The backward or hinder Kall-veine called *Epiplois postica*.
- T. The diuision of the spleetick brach.
- V. The left Kall-veine, called *Epiplois sinistra*, whose roote in the great figure is at V, but his distribution is well shewne in the small figure by V. and T.
- X. The left stomacke Kall-veines, called *Gastroepiplois sinistra*.
- Y, Z. The veines which run vnto the left side of the stomack turned back from them which go vnto the vpper part of the Spleene, and the vpper Z. of the two, doth shewe the Vessel called *V. breue*, or the short vessel, whereby the Melancholie passeth out of the Spleene into the stomack, and this is the reason why melancholy people haue alwayes crasie stomackes.
- aaaa. Small branches running through the substance of the Spleen, making the forme of the Spleene.
- b. The right Mesentericke Veine.
- c. The left Mesentericke.
- ddd. The Meseraical veines
- ee. The veine which belongeth to the Collicke gut.
- ff. Veines belonging to the right gut.
- gg. The Hemorrhoidall veynes which compass the Fundament.



Table 4. sheweth the roots of the Hollow and Gate-veines disseminated through the Parenchyma or flesh of the Liuer, and their Anastomoses or Inoculations: also the trunks of the Navel, Hollow and Gate-veines. Into everyone of the Trunkes you may put a stick before you boyle the Liuer and separate his substance from the vessels, that so the vessels may appeare open, and not corrugated or crumpled up together.

A. The trunk of the hollow vein where it pierceth the midriffe
B. A part of the Midriffe:

CC. A part of the Trunk of the Hollow veine which groweth to the backpart of the Liuer.

DD. The Trunke of the Hollow veine which is carried through the Lower belly, his branches being remooued.

EEEE. The roots of the Hollow veine disperfed thorough the substance of the Liuer: these appeare heere all white.

F, G. The vmbilicall veine, without the Liuer at F. within the Liuer at G.

HH. The Trunke of the Gate veine without the Liuer.

II. A part of the right side of the Gate veine torne from his left side, that the vessels might better bee demonstrated, but the trunk of the Gate veine **HH.** should haue ridden ouer the hollow veine **DD.**

KKKKK. The roots of the Gate veine disperfed thorough the substance of the Liuer, which heere appeare all blacke.

LLL. The *Anastomoses* or inoculations of the rootes of the Gate veine with the roots of the hollow veine.

M. This inoculation is like a pipe or trunk, and it is a common and continued passage, into which you may put a good bigge probe: from this there are open passages into the last strings of the Gate or hollow veine.

See his History in the Booke at large, fol. 840.

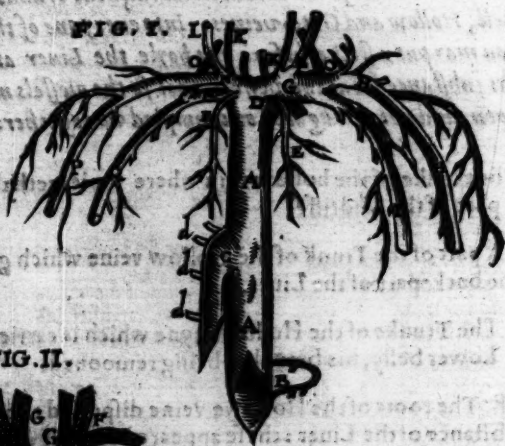


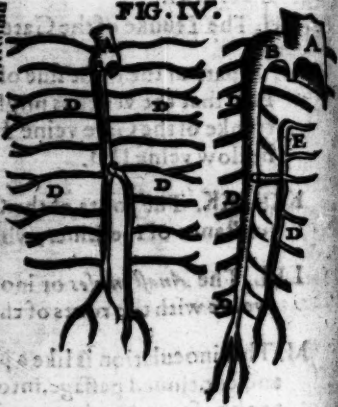
FIG. II.



FIG. III.



FIG. IV.



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Table 5. Figure 1. sheweth the diuision of the Hollow-veine in the Iugulum or hollow under the Patel-bones. On the right side is shewed how it is commonly beleev'd to be divided into two trunkes, the one called the Sub-clavian, the other Super-clavian, from whence came that scrupulous choise of the Cephalica & Basilica veines in Phlebotomy or bloodletting. On the right side is shewed howe the trunk is but one, out of which both the foresaide veynes of the arme doe proceede.

- AA. The trunk of the Hollow-veyne from the heart vnto the Iugulum or Sticking place,
- B. The Coronary veine of the heart.
- C. The veine Azygos or *sine pari*,
ddd, The branches of the foresaid vein called *Intercoales inferiores*.
- D. The diuision of the hollowe veine in the Iugulum.
- EE. The Mammary veines,
- F. The vpper Intercoastall veine.
- G. The veine called Subclavia.
- HH. The Cephalica or head veine issuing there-from.
- II. The Veine called Hepatica or the Liuer veine yssuing also from the Subclavian trunk marked vvith G.
- KK. The internall Iugular veine.
- LL. The external Iugular veine.
- M. The subclavian vein, out of which issueth the right Liuer veine at Q.
- N. The super-clavian vein out of which yssueth the right head veine at P.
- OO. The veines called *Cervicales* or Necke-veines.
- Q. The Hepatica or Liuer vein.
- P. The Cephalica or head veyne.

Figure 2. sheweth a portion of the Hollow veine as much as ascendeth out of the right ventricle of the Heart vnto the Iugulum, wherein is exhibited the nature of the Fibres, which are in the bodyes of the veynes.

- AA. The Trunke of the Hollowe-veine.
- B. The veine Azygos or the vnmat'd veine,
- C. The diuision of the hollow veine in the Iugulum, on either side into two branches, as it is commonly receyued,
- DD. The subclavian branches,
- EE. The superclavian branches.
- FF. The external Iugular veines.
- GG. The internall Iugular veines.

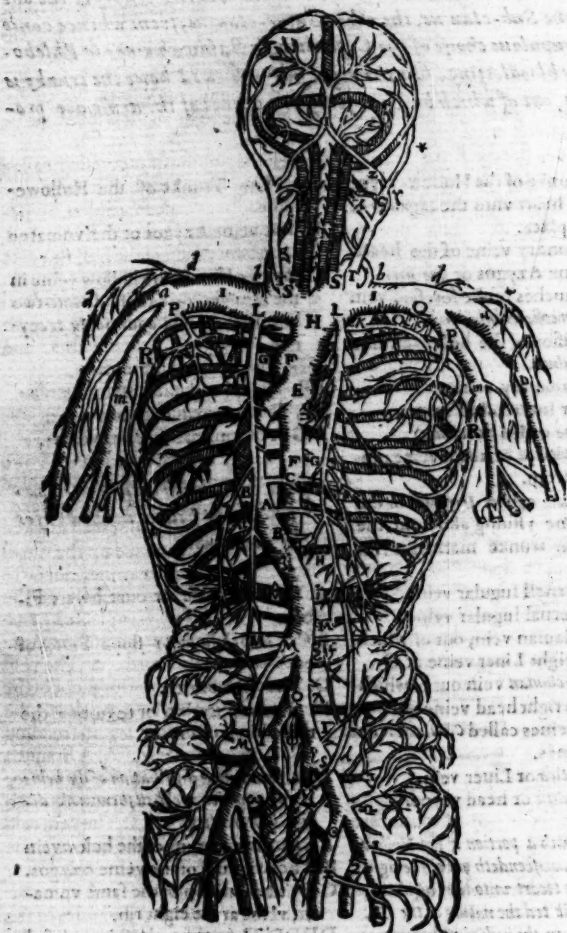
Figure 3. sheweth a rude delineation of the Fibres in the bodyes of the veynes.

- A. The transuerse or ouerthwart Fibres.
- B, C. The oblique or slope Fibres of each kinde,
- D. The right Fibres.
- E. The implication or texture of the three kinds of Fibres.

Fig. 4 sheweth the distribution of the veine Azygos, which we shall shew more distinctly hereafter.

- A. a part of the trunk of the hollow veine
- B. The originall of the veine Azygos.
- C. O. The diuision of the same vnmat'd veine at the eight rib.
- DDDD. The right and left intercostal veines.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, fol, 362.



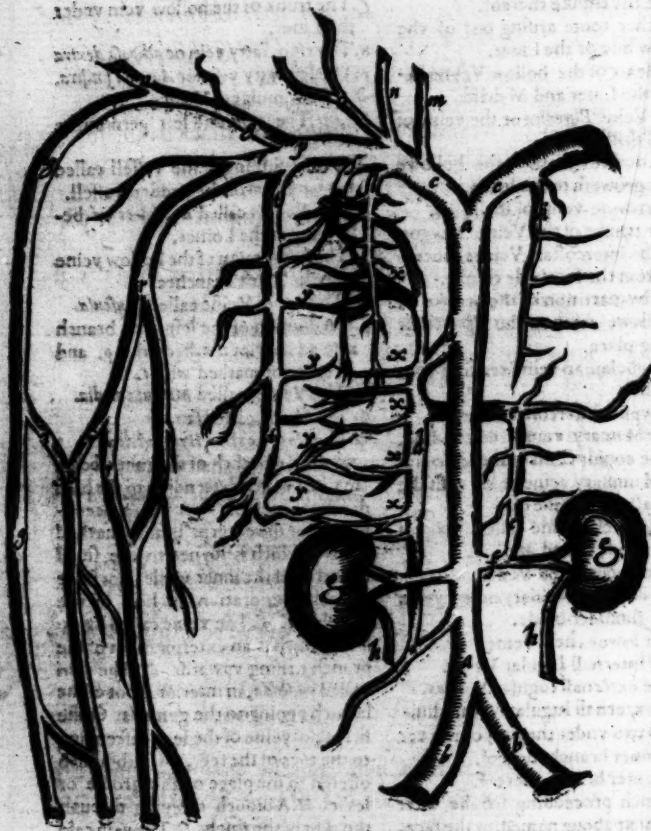
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vii.

TAB. VI sheweth the trunk & branches of the hollow veynes as they are disseminated through all the three Regions of the body.

- A. The trunk of the hollow Vein below the Liver.
aa. The roots of the same hollow veyn proceeding out of the Liver, which make the trunk thereof.
b. Another roote arising out of the hollow side of the Liver.
B. The seate of the hollow Veine betwixt the Liver and Midriffe.
C. The Veine *Phrenica* or the veine of the Midriffe.
D. The orifice by which the hollowe veine groweth to the heart.
E. The crowne-veine of the heart.
FF. The trunk of the Veine *Azygos*.
GG. The intercostall Veines proceeding from the foresaide trunk.
H The by-partition of the trunk of the hollowe veine at the *Inguinum* or sticking place.
II. The subclavian veine tending unto the arme.
K The vpper intercostall veine.
LL The Mamary veines descending.
Mr. The conjunction of the descending Mammary veine at M. with the Epigastricall veine at r.
NN. The necke veine called *Cervicalis*.
O. The Veine called *Mascula*.
PP. The vpper Chest Veine.
Q. The double Scapulary or the veins of the shoulder-blade.
RR. The lower chest Veine.
SS. The internall Iugular Veine.
TT. The externall Iugular Veines.
V. The externall Iugular Veine divided into two vnder the root of the ear
X. The inner branch thereof.
Y. The outer branch thereof.
Z. A branch proceeding frō the vtter veine next aboue named, to the face.
a. The forehead veine.
* A branch creeping p the temples.
* A surcle reaching to the Nowle or back side of the head.
aa. The Veine called *Cephalica*, or the vtter veine of the arme.

- bb. The Veine called *muscula superior*.
dd. A veine climbing to the top of the shoulder, which is sometimes double.
mm. The Veine called *Basilica*.
Z. The trunk of the hollow vein vnder the Liver.
x. The right fatty vein or *adiposa dextra*.
n. The left fatty vein or *Adiposa sinistra*.
S. The emulgent Veines.
xx, uu. The right and left spermaticke veins.
Y The beginning of the vessell called *vas varicosum* or the boddē vessell.
Z. The Veines called *Lumbares* or belonging to the Loines.
o. The bifurcation of the hollow veine into the liack branches.
* The vpper Veine called *Muscula*.
p, s. A diuision of the left liack branch into an interior marked with p. and an exterior marked with s.
r. The Veine called *Muscula media*.
p. The Veine called *sarra*.
↓. The Veine called *Hypogastrica*.
which is a branch of the inner bowe marked with p descending to the blad d: r & the wom b. * A Vein proceeding out of the external branch marked with s. which is ioyned to the small branches of the inner veine, not farre from the perforation or hole of the sharebone. r. The veine called *Epigastrica*, which is an exterior shoot of the branch r. rising vpward. Δ The vein called *pudenda*, an interior shoot of the branch s going to the genitals. O the first skin-veine of the leg, descending to the toes of the feet. Λ. A branch offered to the place of the groin or leske. Z. A branch creeping through the skin of the thigh. Ω. The vein cald *muscula inferior*, creeping through the place where the hip is articulated or ioyned with the thigh. 1. A veine distributed to the 7. and 9 muscles of the legge 2 A veine conuayed to the sixt muscle of the thigh. F 4

See the History of this in the Booke at large, fol. 840.



to the fact that the system is not yet fully operational. The system is still in the process of being developed and is not yet ready for use. The system is still in the process of being developed and is not yet ready for use.

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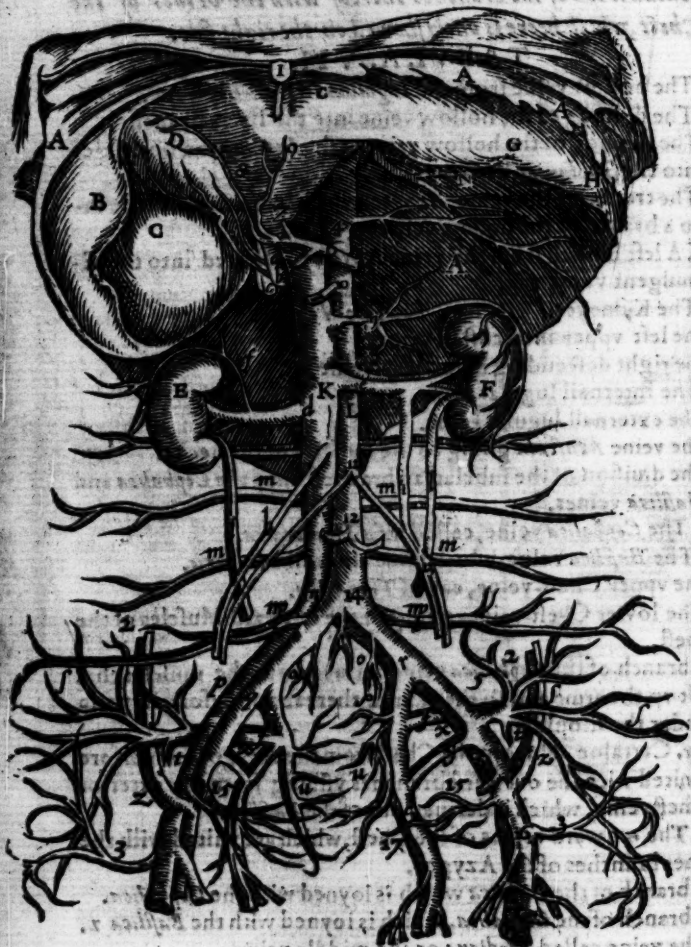
Although it shew the Trunke of the Hollow-veine disseminated through both the bellies, notwithstanding it serveth especially to exhibit the distribution of the veine Azygos, and the conjunction of the branches thereof with the veines of the Chest, which beere is onely shewed on the right side.

TABVLA. VII.

- aa. The hollow veine from the *Inguinum* to the holy bone.
- bb. The diuision of the hollow veine into the Iliack branches.
- cc. The diuision of the hollow veine at the *Inguinum* on both sides into the *subclavian* branches.
- dd. The trunk of the veine *Azygos*, which insinuateth it selfe into a branch of the hollow veine at *.
- ee, f. A left branch from the veine *Azygos*, inserted into the *Emulgent* veine at f.
- gg. The Kidneyes. hh. The Vreters.
- i. The left vpper intercostall veine.
- l. The right descending Mammary veine.
- m. The internall Iugular veine.
- n. The externall Iugular veine.
- o. The veine *Muscula* going to the muscles of the necke.
- p. The diuision of the *subclavian* branch into the *Cephalica* and *Basilica* veines.
- qqq. The *Cephalica* veine, called also *Humeraria*.
- rrr. The *Basilica* veine, which some also call *Axillaris*.
- s. The vpper Chest-veine, called *Thoracica*.
- tt. The lower Chest-veine, going to the outward Muscles of the Chest.
- u. A branch of the *Cephalica* veine deriued vnto the muscles that lift vp the arme and to the skinne thereabout before it passe vnder the shoulder.
- xxxx. Certaine veines in the Chest from the *Azygos*, which are vnited with the outward branches yssuing from the exterior Chestveine, which is deriued out of the *Basilica*.
- yyyy. The outward veines of the Chest, which are vnited with the inner branches of the *Azygos*.
- z. A branch of the *Basilica* which is ioyned with the *Cephalica*.
- A. a branch of the *Cephalica*, which is ioyned with the *Basilica* z.
- B. The veine called *Mediana* or the middle veine.

able & sheweth the branches of the hollow veyne and the great Ar-
 ry, disseminated through the lower Belly.

See the Historie of this in the booke at large, fol: 125.



AAA, The midriff called *septum transversum*.

B G, The Gibbous part of the Liuer, the right side at B, the left at G.

CC, the hollow part of the Liuer called *cava iecoris*.

D, The bladder of gall.

EE, The foreside of both the Kidneys

H, The Ligament which tieth the liuer to the midriff.

I, The vmbilicall or Navel veine wher it is inserted into the Liuer.

K, The trunk of the hollow veyn called *vena caval*.

L, The trunk of the great artery.

N, The gullet wher it passeth through the midriff and the bosome of the liuer called *sinus hepatis*.

a, The trunk of the Gate-veine.

b, The *cystike* veines wher they goe to the bladder of gall.

c, The passage of the bladder of Gall which goeth to the gut cald *Duodeni*.

d e, The emulgent veynes with the emulgent arteries vnder them.

f, The right fatty veine called *adiposa dextra*, arising out of the emulgent.

g, The left fatty vein arising out of the trunk of the hollow veine.

i, The spermatieall veines, the right arising out of the hollow veine, the left out of the left emulgent.

ll, The two vreters which carry the Urine vnto the bladder.

mmmm, The veines and arteries of the Loynes called *Lumbares*.

n n n, Below, the vpper muscle veine and artery, called *Muscula superiores*.

n, The diuision of the hollow veine about the holy bone.

oo, The holy veines and arteries, called *yfaca*.

p, The *Iliacal* branch of the hollow veine.

q, The *Iliacal* artery.

r, The diuision of the *Iliacal* artery, & the *Iliacal* veine vnder it, into the inward and the outward: the inward is marked *p*, the outward with *s*.

s s, The interior transuerse or crosse branch.

sss, The middle muscle veine.

tt, The veine and artery of the yard, proceeding from the branch marked with *p* and *s*.

uu, The *Hypogastricke* veine which sendeth branches from the inner bough to the bladder, the womb, and almost all the parts in the Water-courle.

xx, The place wher the vmbilicall arteries are inserted.

y, A portion of the externall branch, wherwith the internal is augmented.

1 Character. The remainder of the inward branch.

2, 3, The *Epigastrick* veine which is a propagation of the vtter bough: it creepeth vpwarde by the lower parts of the *Abdomen* to the Navel.

3, The lower muscle veine, reaching to the *Cæcæ* or Hips: a veyn without an artery, which deriueh his branches to the muscles of the fundament and to the skin about them.

4, The great artery piercing the Midriff. **5**, The artery of the Midriff called *Arteria phrenica*.

6, The *Celiacal* artery.

7, 9, An artery passing to the Liuer.

8, The *cystike* artery, or artery of the bladder of gall.

10, The vpper *mesentericall* artery.

11, The originall of the spermatieall arteries.

12, The lower *mesentericall* artery.

13, The conjunction of the spermatieall veine and artery.

14, The diuision of the great artery into the *Iliacal* branches, and how it ascendeth about the hollow veine.

15, The artery of the priuities called *Arteria pudenda*, which is a shoot of the inmost branch, going vnto the parts of generation.

16, 17, The remainder of both the trunks marked with *p* and *s*, running to the Thighes.

T A B.

FIG. 1.



FIG. 11.



*Tab. 9. figure 1. sheweth the Cephalica and Basilica Veines
and their branches.*

H. The by-partition of the hollow vein vnder the bressbone neere the *Iugulum*.

I. The subclavian vein, on either hand about the vpper and inner iugular veine, with that which is called *Cervicalis* or the Necke veine.

K. The vpper intercostall veine.

LL. The Mammary veine.

O. *Muscula*, which goeth to the lower Muscles of the necke, and the vpper of the chest.

P. A veine which reacheth vnto the muscles that lie vpon the chest vnto the skin of that place, and vnto the dugges.

Q. A Veine that goeth vnto the back side of the chest to the hollowe part of the blade and to the Neighbour muscles.

* Smal Veines to the Glandules vnder the Arme-pits.

R. A braunch distributed along the sides of the chest, especially into the broad muscle.

a. The Humerary veine called *Cephalica*.

b. A branch vnto the backward Muscles of the necke.

dd. Branches from the *Cephalica* to the muscle that listeth vp the arme.

ee. Small Veins out of the *Cephalica* dispersed thorough the skinne of the arme, and the muscles that lead the arme backward.

f. A threefold diuision of the *Cephalica*.

g. The first branch to the muscles arising out of the externall proueburation of the arme.

b. A branch of the *Cephalica* which helpeth the *Median* Veine.

i. The third braunch of the *Cephalica* running obliquely about the *Wend*.

k. Surcles that run vnto the skin from this third branch.

l. The third braunch at the wrest ioy-
ned with the branch of the *Basilica*

noted with x. their coniunction is at l.

m. The Veine called *Basilica*.

n. o. A branch running by the heads of the muscles of the cubite at n. also branches to the muscles themselves at o.

p. A notable branch of the *Basilica* carried obliquely, and accompanied with the fourth Nerue.

q. The diuision of the *Basilica* into two branches, and that which is noted with q is alwaies accompanied with an artery.

r. The deepe branch of the *Basilica* bi-partited or diuided into two.

v. The other branch that goeth to the flesh and the skin.

f. A branch of this to the skin of the arme.

z. That branch of the *Basilica* which with the *Cephalicall* branch b maketh the *Median* veine at cc.

u. A branch of the *Basilica* going to the inner head of the arme.

xx. A branch out of the former going to the wrest, and toward the little finger ioyning it selfe with the *Cephalica*

y. A branch nourishing the skin at the outside of the cubit.

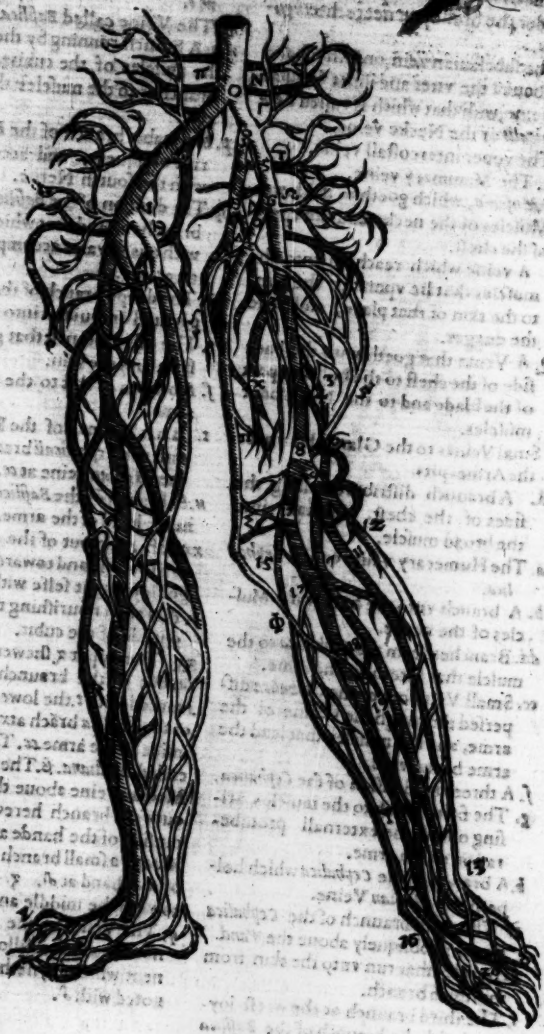
xx. The vpper x sheweth a propagation out of the braunch of the *Basilica* marked with t. the lower x another out of the *Basilica* brāch at x. running to the inside of the arme. cc. The cōmon vein called *Mediana*.

β. The partition of the *Median* veine about the wrest. γ. δ. the outward branch hereof going to the outside of the hande at γ. from which issueth a small branch vnto the inside of the hand at δ.

z. Another branch toward the middle and ring Fingers.

q. The Veine of the thumbe, which nourisheth the hillocke or mountenent which ioyneeth with the Veine noted with δ.

Table to shew the distribution of the hollow veins into both the Feet.
See the History in the book at large in Lib. 1. fol. 89.



O, The diuision of the hollow veyne at the 4. spondell of the loynes aboue the holy-bone into two Iliack trunks, which diuision is like the greeke letter A.

u, *Muscula superior* disseminated through the muscles of the loins, of the *Abdomē* & the *Peritonaeum* or Rim of the Belly

p, The byfurcatiō of the left Iliack trunk into an exterior branch at σ, and an interior at ρ.

r, *Muscula media*, A propagation of the branch ρ, into the outward muscles of the thighs & the said of the Buttocks.

χ, The meeting of the branch ρ with the veyn of the second branch.

u, The passage of the branch ρ through the hole of the thare-bone

G, The crural veint which is the stock of the veins that go into the leg.

†, *Epigastrica*, A propagation of the branch σ, carried vppward to the muscles of the *Abdomē*.

ΔΔ, *Pudenda*, A propagation of the branch σ, which runneth overthwart to the Genitals

Θ, The veyne of the Ankle called *Saphena*.

A, The interior brāch of *Saphena* going to^p inside of the thigh, to ρ groin and the *Peritonaeum*.

z, The vter and greater branch of the *Saphena*, going into the loze side & out-side of ρ thigh.

Π, The second branch of

the *Saphena* to the first muscle of the leg.

2, The third branch of the *Saphena* rowled orbicularly to the back-side of the knee.

Q, The fourth branch of the *Saphena* which runneth vnder the skinnethrough the inside of the leg, and is distributed into diuers surcles. And this branch may heere be opened.

ψ, This branch should haue gone down as far as char. 7.

Ω, *Ischias minor*, A propagation of the exterior branch σ vnto the muscles that sit vppon the loynt of the hip and to the skin of that place.

1, *Muscula*, The vter and lesser branch heereof runneth vnto the 2. & 4. muscles of the leg.

2, The inner and greater branch of the *Muscula* distributed through the muscles of the thigh, especially the fist & the third of the leg.

3, 4, 5, Two crural branches 3, 4, meeting together; surcles passe at 5, backward to the skin of the thigh, & descend through the middle of the Hamme.

6, *Poplitea*, The ham-vein which veine the Ancients did often open.

7, Small branches frō the ham veyne which run through the skin of the Calse vnto the heele.

8, *Suralis* or the Calse-veyn. It is diuided at tle

lower side of the Thigh into an exterior trunk 9, and an interior. 14.

9, 10, The vter branch of the surall veyne at 9, distributing a smal branch outward into the skin of the knee.

11, The diuision of the external surall branch vnder the knee into an inner branch 11, going betwixt the muscles of the foot. 12, 13, And an vter which runneth through the ourside of the legge vnto the outward ankle and the vp-

per part of the foote in diuers surcles; 14, 15, 16, the inner surall branch 14, running thorough the backside of the leg; a brāch of the same through the inside of the leg at 15, which descendeth to the heele & the great toe at 16.

17, 18, *Ischias maior* issuing from the inner branch of the surall veyne at 14, & passing vnto the muscles of the Calse. Frō this a great brāch 18 is distributed into the vpper side of the Foot and the toes passing downward betwixt the muscles of the leg.

19, The remainder of the inner trunk, 14, which runneth behind the inner ankle, and is consumed into the toes. 20, The coniunctiō of the external surall branch with the branches of the *Poplitea* or ham veyne.

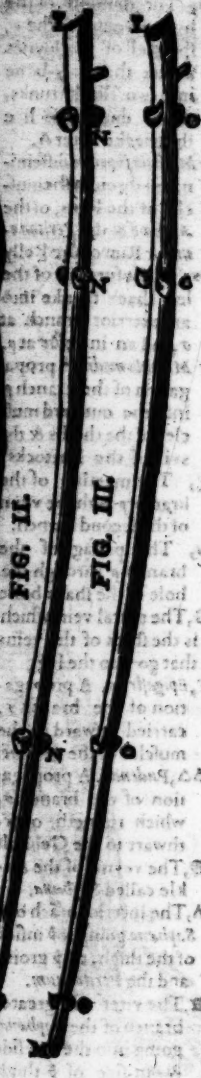
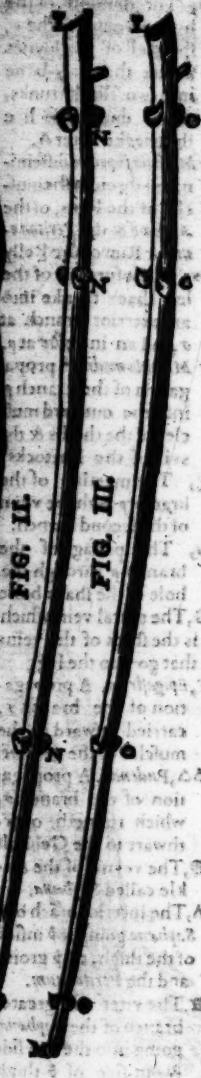
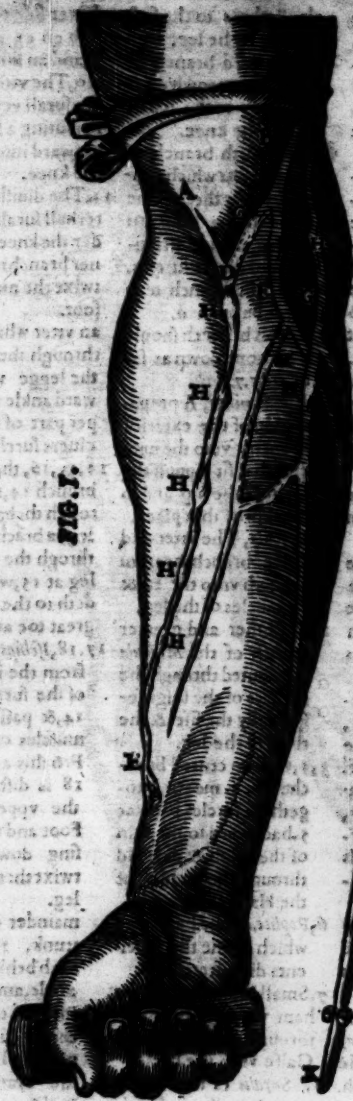


Table 11. Fig. 1 sheweth the arme bound ready for blood-letting.
Fig. 2. and 3. sheweth two veynes of the Legges turned the inside
outward.

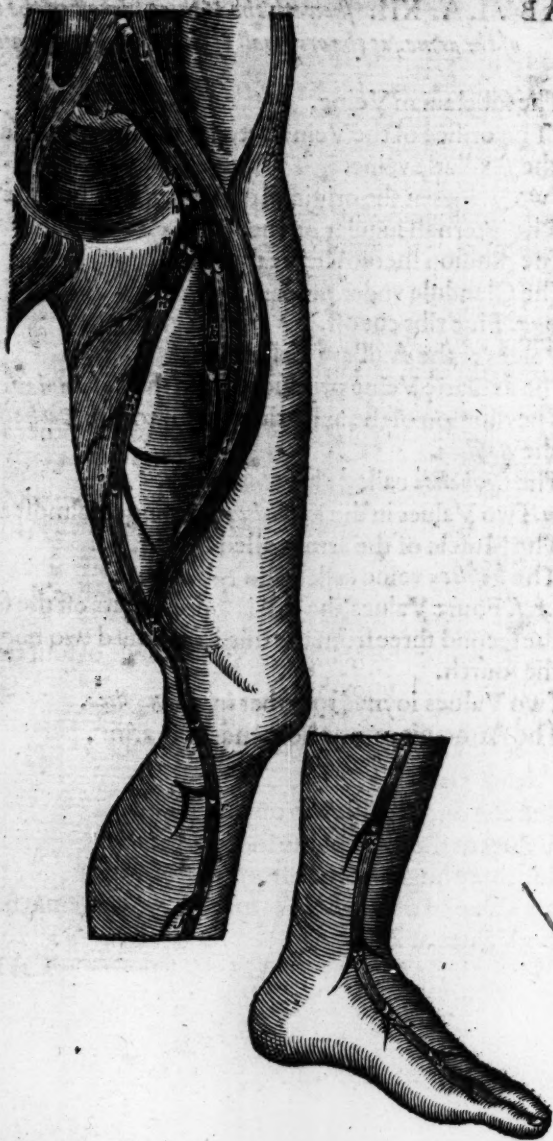
- A. A branch of the *Cephalica* veyne making the
Median veyne.
- B.C. The *Basilica* B. and a branch of it making the
Median at C.
- D. The Median veine made of the branches of the
Cephalica and *Basilica*.
- E. The Median veine being carried through the
middest of the Cubit diuided about the *Radius*.
- F. A deepe trunke of the *Basilica* or the trunke ly-
ing very low.
- G. The trunk of the *Basilica* lying vnder the skin.
- HHH. Values in the veynes of the arme.
- I.K. the first veyne of the legge.
- L.M. the second veyne of the legge.
- N.N.N. the values filled with Bumbast.
- OOO. the values empty.

See the Historie of this in the booke at large, fol: 835.



TABVLA. XII. *sheweth the Values almost in the middle
of the arme, at the originall of the inner Iugular veine.*

- a.** The subclavian Veine.
- bb.** The orifice of the Veine betwixt the inner Iugular, and
the Axillary veine.
- c.** Two Values at the originall of the internall Iugular
- d.** The internall iugular opened.
- e.** The diuision thereof neere the head.
- f.** The Glandule vnder the eare.
- ggggg.** Fiue ribs cut off.
- h.** Values at the Axillary Veine.
- i.** The axillary Veine produced from the *Subclavian*.
- k.** The diuision of the axillary veine into the *Cephalica* and
the *Basilica*.
- ll.** The *Cephalica* called also *Humeraria*.
- mm.** Two Values in the *Cephalica* five fingers almost asunder
- n.** The Muscle of the arme called *Deltoid*.
- oo.** The *basilica* veine called also *Hepatica*.
- p,q,r,s.** Foure Values, the first is foure fingers off the second,
the second three from the third, the third two fingers off
the fourth.
- t.** Two Values ioyned together in the *Basilica*.
- u.** The Arme-pit, or the hole vnder the arme.



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The Values of the Veines.

TABVLA. XIII. *sheweth the Crurall veine and Arterie, as also all the lesser branches of the Crurall veine opened.*

- a, b, c, d.* The Crurall Artery diuided through the middest, which hath no Values,
- e, f, g.* The Crurall Veine opened,
- h.* Two Values in the Crurall veine.
- i.* The diuision of the Crurall Veine into a deeper or greater branch, and an vtter or lesser.
- k.* The deeper or greater branch.
- l.* The exterior branch or the lesser, which maketh the *Saphena.*
- m.* Two Values in two places distant one from another about foure fingers.
- n.* Two Values in three places, the first in the beginning of the bifurcation, the second at two fingers distance; the third at three.
- o.* One Value foure fingers distant from the two last,
- p.* Two Values at the Ham branch.
- q.* Two Values vnder the Hamme at the distance of four fingers, where there is no branch.
- r.* One Value three fingers distant from the former.
- s.* One other Value foure fingers distant from that.
- t. u.* The Veine *Saphena.*
- x.* A Value five fingers distant from the former,
- y.* Two Values at the wrest of the foote.
- z.* A Value three fingers distant from the former.
- a.* The last Value of the *Saphena*, for that which remaynes hath no Values at all.

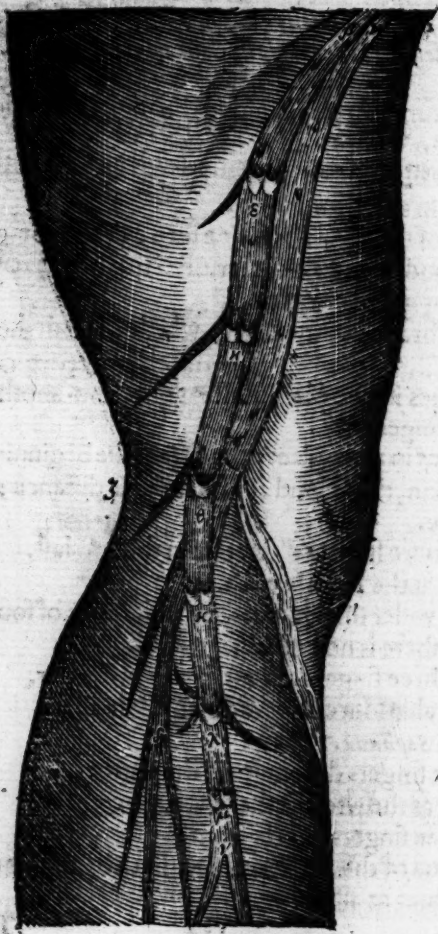
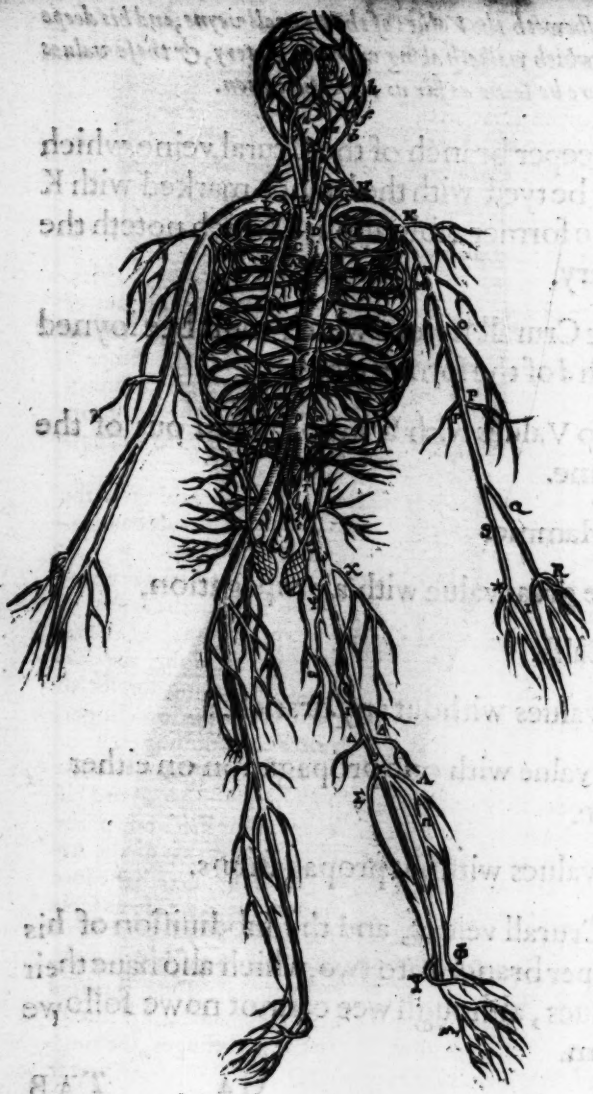


Table 14. sheweth the Values of the Crurall veyne, and his deepe branch which walketh along with the Artery, & these values may heere be seene as far as the bysfurcation.

- 8. The deeper branch of the Crural veine, which must be tyed with the branch marked with K in the former table about d, which noteth the Artery.
- 7. A. The Crurall Artery which must bee ioyned with d of the former table.
- 1. . Two Values with a propagation out of the veine,
- 3. The Hamme.
- O. One great value with a propagation,
- 1. the Calfe,
- x. two values without any branch,
- a. One value with one propagation on either side,
- u. two values without propagations,
- u. the Crurall veines, and the subdiuision of his deeper branch into two, which also haue their Values, although wee cannot nowe followe them.

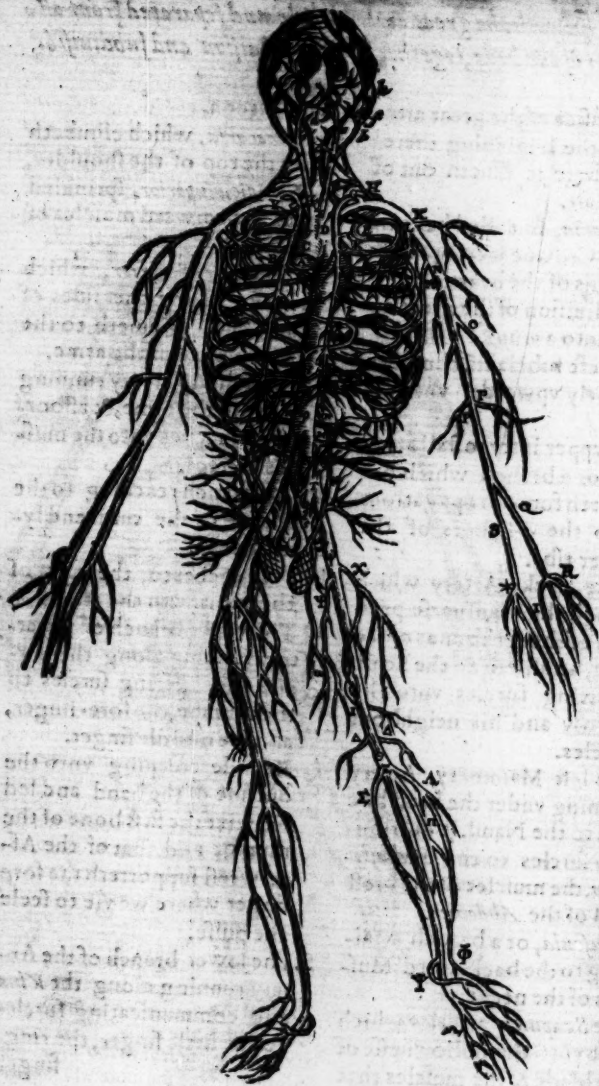


TAB.

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Table 15 (sheweth the great artery whole, and separated from all the parts of the body, together with his diuision and subdiuifio.

- I. The orifice of the great artery, or the beginning thereof, where it issueth out of the heart.
- B. *Coronaria*, so called because like a Crowne it compasseth the basis of the heart.
- C. The diuision of the great artery into a trunk *V. i.*
- D. The left subclauia climbing obliquely ypwarde vnto the Ribs.
- E. The vpper intercostall artery, or a branch which bestoweth foure propagations vnto the distances of the lower ribs.
- F. The necke Artery which through the transuerse processes of the rackbones of the necke, attaineth to the Scull bestowing surcles vnto the Marrow and his neighbour Muscles.
- G. The left Mammary Artery running ynder the breast bone and to the Nauil. It distributeth surcles to the *Medastinum*, the muscles of the breast and of the *Abdomen*.
- H. *Muscula*, or a branch attaining to the backward Muscles of the necke.
- I. The *Scapular* arteries which goe vnto the hollownesse of the blade & the muscles that lye thereon.
- K. *Humeraria*, which climbeth ouer the top of the shoulder.
- L. *Thoracica superior*, sprinkled vnto the forward muscles of the Chest.
- M. *Thoracica inferior*, which passing along the sides of the Chest, attaineth to the broad muscle of the arme.
- N. The axillary artery running out vnto the arme, & affording branches vnto the muscles thereof.
- O. A branch reaching to the outside of the cubit and lying deepe.
- PP. Branches to the ioynt of the cubit with the arme.
- Q. The vpper branch of the artery running along the *Radius* and offering surcles to the thumbe, the fore-finger, and the middle finger.
- k. A surcle creeping vnto the outside of the hand and led betwixt the first bone of the thumbe and that of the Afterwrest supporteth the fore finger where we vse to feele the pulse.
- S. The lower branch of the Artery running along the *Vlna* and communicating surcles to the little finger, the ring-finger



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ger, and the middle finger. A little branch vnto the muscles about the little finger. T. the distribution of the vpper & lower branches into the hand & fingers. V. The trunk of the great artery ascending to the *Iugulum* & the diuision thereof in that place into X. Y. Z. X. the left sleepey artery. Y. *Subclauia dextra* is diuided into branches as the right is diuided. Z. *Carotis dextra* cald also *Apoplectica* & *Lethargica*. a. the diuision of the lefte *Carotis* in the chops. b. the exter. brāch of that diuision going into the face, the temples, & behind the ears. c. the iner brāch going to the throtle, the chops & tongue. d. the diuision heereof at the basis of the scul into 3 branches entring into *sinus* of the *dura mater*. e. A propagation of *branch b* to the muscles of the face. f. the distribution of the branch *b* vnder the root of the ear. g. the for-branch heereof creeping vp the temples. h. the back-branch running on the backside of the ear vnder the skin. i. the trunk of the great artery descending to the spondels of the back. kkk. The lower intercostall arteries going vnto the distances of the 8. lower ribs, from which are offred surcles to the marrow & to the Muscles that grow to the backe and the Chest.

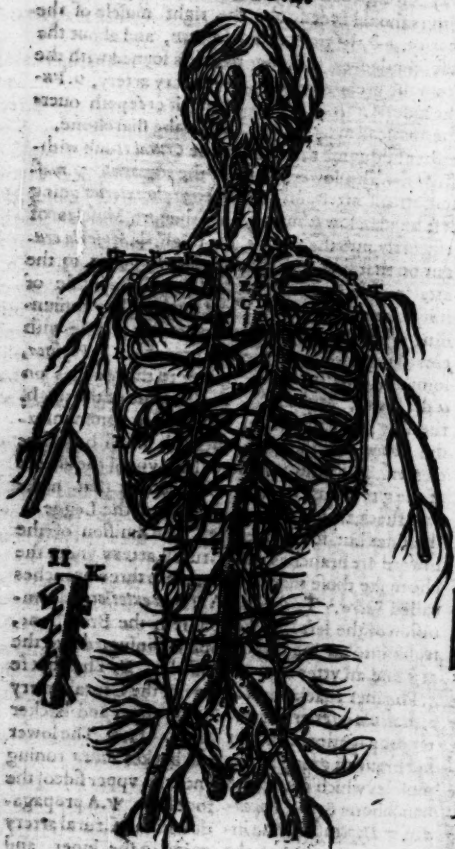
l. the arterie of the

midriff called *Phrenica*. *Æmesenterica super*, but aboue the trunk of the *Celiacal* artery is taken away lest the multitude of letters should breede obscurity. n. 3. the right and left emulgents running from the great artery to the kidnies. *u. xx.* The spermatieall arteries on either side going to the testicles. *λ.* the lower *Me-sentericall* artery on the left hand below *μ* running especially into the collick gut on that side. *μ. u.* the arteries cald *Lumbares rū.* running ouerthwart, affording surcles to the Muscles that growe vnto the loins and the *Peritoneum*. *μ* the lower, *Musen's sup.* running into the sides of the *Abdomen* & the Muscles. *vv.* The bifurcation of the great arterie into two Illiack trunks, and at the sides but some what inward are branches which make those that are called *Sacra*. T. the diuision of the left Illiack trunk into an iner brāch at *Ξ* and an vpper at *Θ*. *Ξ*. The iner Illiack branch *o. Muscula inferior*, the vpper propagation of the iner brāch going to the muscles which couer the hanchbone & the *Coxendix*. *π* *Hypogastrica*, the inner propagation of the inner brāch going to the bladder, the yard, and the neck of the womb. *pp.* the vmbilical artery. s. the remainder of the branch *Ξ* assuming an addition sit

the vpper branch neere *Θ* & so falling through the hole of the sharebone into the leg. *τ. Epigastrica*, it ascendeth yppward vnto the right muscle of the *Abdomen*, and about the nauell is ioyned with the *Mammary* artery. *υ. Pudenda*, it creepeth ouerthwart the sharebone. *φ.* The *Crural* trunk without the *peritonaeū*. *χ. mus-cula cruralis exterior* going into the fore Muscles of the thigh. *ψ. Muscula cruralis interior* going to the Muscles of the inside of the thigh. *ω.* The coniunction of this arterie with the branches. *Γ. Poplitea*, going to the Muscles on the backside of the thigh. *ΔΔ.* which communicate small branches to the ioynt of the knee & the muscles that make the calfe of the Legge. *Θ.* The diuision of the *Crural* artery vnder the ham into three branches. *Λ. Tibia exterior*, it accompanieth the Bracebone, and is consumed into the Muscles. *Σ.* The cheefe part of the *Crural* artery. *Ξ.* the vpper and backer *Tibia*. *Π. φ.* The lower and backer *Tibia* running vnto the vpper side of the foot at *Θ*. *ψ.* A propagation of the *Crural* artery going to the inner and vpper side of the foot, & sprinkling a branch vnto the ankle. *Ω.* A propagation vnto the lower part of the foote which affordeth surcles to each toe.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, fol. 384.

FIG. I.



II K



III



Table 13. Fig. 1. sheweth the Trunke of the great Artery, together with his branches as they are disseminated through the three bellies or Regions of the body.

The 2. Figure sheweth a portion of the artery, as it is on the back side, from whence it sendeth branches to the distances betwixt the lower Ribs.

The 3. Fig. sheweth a portion of the great artery, where it issueth out of the Heart in beere shewen open: & by that meanes we may better perceiue his Coates and Fibres.

- A. the orifice of the great Artery where it is continued with the heart.
BB. The Coronary arteries.
C. The diuision thereof.
D. The descending trunk.
E. The ascending trunk.
F. The right Subclavian artery, whose originall at *a* is higher then the left.
G. The left Subclavian artery, whose originall is at *b*.
H. I. The vpper Intercostall Artery at *I*. reaching to eight distances of the ribs at *H*.
K. The Phrenicke arteries on either side.
* The trunk of the great Artery, where it passeth through the Fisure of the midriffe.
LL The Mammary artery
cc. Growing to the muscles that are betwixt the gristles, & to the pape.
MM. The artery called *Cervicalis*.
NN. The ingate thereof into the bone of the *Oscipitium*.
OO. The artery called *Muscula*.
PP. The right and the left Axillary Arteries.
QQ. The vpper chest artery called *Thoracica superior*.
RR. the lower called *Thoracica inferior*.
SS. The Artery called *Scapularis*.
TT. The Artery called *Humeraria*.
V V. The remainder of the Axillary artery reaching to the armes,
XY. The right and left Carotis or the sleepey Arteries.
cc. the coniunction of the Mammary with the Epigastrick Arteries.
ff. The diuision of the sleepey arteries at the Chops.
g. The externall braunch.
b. The internall braunch which is deriued to the throtle, the chops, & the tongue.
i. This at the basis of the Scull is distributed into two branches.
l. The distribution of the braunch *g*. vnto the cheekes, and the muscles of the Face.
m. The distribution of the branch *g*. vnder the root of the eare.
n. The same branch creeping vp the temples.
o. And the backside of the eare. *p*. The stomack artery called *Callicia*.
q. The vpper Mesentericall artery. *rs*. The emulgent arteries.
it. vv. The spermatical arteries. *x*. The lower mesenterical artery.
yyy. The arteries of the Loynes called *Lumbares*.
a. The vmbilical arteries.
b. The artery called *Muscula superior*. *sn*. the bifurcatiō of the great artery into the Iliack brāches. *a*. The artery called *Sacra*. *zz*. The inner bow of the left trunk.
nn. The vtter bow which descendeth to the thigh.
d. The artery called *Muscula inferior*.
la. The artery called *Hypogastrica*.
μ. The remainder of the samebow, which being encreased by a branch from the exterior passeth by the share-bone
vv. The artery called *Epigastrica*, to which the Mammary arteries marked with *cc* are ioyned.
zz. The artery called *Pudenda*.
ππ. The Crurall artery. *Figure 2. and 3.* AAA. A coat like a Spiders web.
BB. The inner coat of the artery. C. The vtter coat of the artery.
DE. The originall of the Coronary arteries.
1. 2. 3. Three values set to the orifice of the artery in the heart.

Table 17. sheweth a part of the Trunke of the great artery, out of which the artery called Celiacæ proceedeth; and beside it sheweth the branches of the Celiacall artery, which do accompany the Branches of the Gate-veyne.

The second Figure sheweth the mutual connexion of the Celiacall arteries, with the sweet bread and the Spleene.

FIG. I.

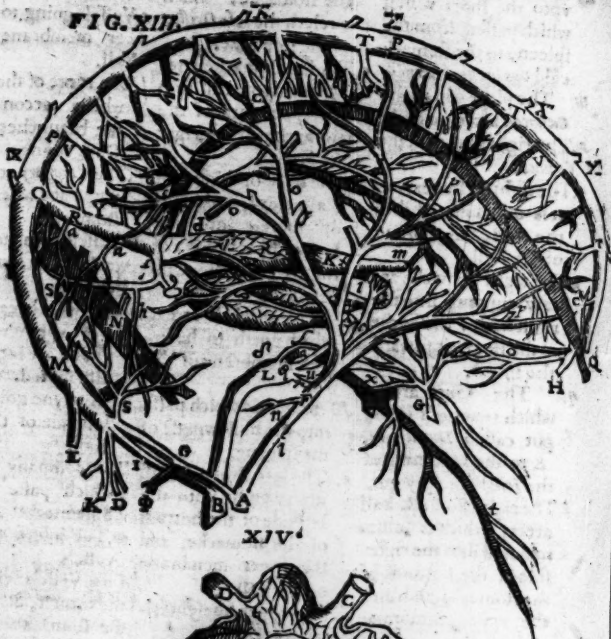


FIG. II.

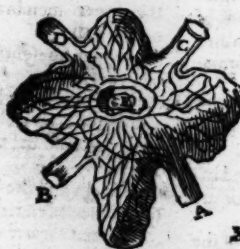


1. The artery belonging vnto the short vessell which passeth from the spleene to the stomacke called *vas breue arteriosu*.
 2. The place where the *Celiacall* artery ariseth.
 3. The right branch of the *Celiaca*.
 4. The right Kall artery, as it is disseminated into the lower membrane of the Kall.
 5. The right stomacke artery running into the right side of the backe of the stomack toward the *Pylorus*.
 6. The Gut artery which reacheth to the gut called *Duodenum*, & to the beginning of the *Iejunū* or *ēpy* gut.
 7. The right stomack-kall artery which is disseminated into the right side of the bottome of the stomacke, and into the vpper membrane of the kall.
 8. The two twin arteries of the gall, how they passe vnto it.
 9. Arteries distributed in the hollow part of the Luer.
 10. The left branch of the *Celiaca* or *Aluina*, which goeth especially to the Spleene.
 11. The greater stomacke artery which goeth to the hinder side of the stomacke, and to his left *Orifice*.
 12. Certaine shootes sent into the middest of the stomack where it is tyed to the backe.
 13. The Crowne artery of the stomacke, which circleth the left *Orifice* of the stomacke.
 14. The left stomacke artery which goeth into the vpper parts of the stomacke at the right *Orifice*.
 15. The back or hindmost Kall artery, which is distributed into the lower membrane of the Kall and the Collicke gut.
 16. The left kall artery which goeth to the lower membrane of the kall.
 17. Branches which passe into the hollownesse of the spleene.
 18. The left stomack Kall artery going vnto the left side of the bottome of the stomacke, and the vpper membrane of the Kall.
 19. The vpper mesentericall artery.
 20. The right and the left emulgent arteries as they goe vnto the Kidneyes.
 21. The right and the left spermaticall arteries.
- The second Figure.*
- aa. The veine, the artery, and the nerue, which fould themselves in the *Pylorus* or mouth of the stomacke.
 - b. The lesser branch of the Gate veine or the spleenick branch.
 - c. The greater branch of the Gate-veine or the mesentericall branch.
 - d. A veine and an artery going to the gut called *Duodenum*.
 - e. Vessels going to the lower membrane of the Kall.
 - f. The roote of the artery which accompanieth the branches of the Gate veine.
 - g. The *Coronary* or crowne veine and artery of the stomacke.
 - h. Vessels going to the lower Kall, and to the collicke gut.
 - i. The sweet bread or *Pancreas* vppon which the vessels are for security distributed.
 - k. A veine going to the left side of the lower Kall.
 - ll. A company of vessels which passe vnto the Spleene.
 - m. The insertion of these vessels.
 - n. n. n. Vessels reflected frō the former, & offered to the stomacke. o. o. o. Veines & arteries sent to the guts
 - p q. Two arteries going to the mesentary. r. r. r. The glādules or kernels of the mesentary, which lye vnder the vesselles for their security. s. The trunk of the gate-veyn. u. the hole of the bladder of Gall where it openeth into the gut called *duodēnū*. x. The veines of the bladder of gally. Arteries & Nerues that go to the Luer and the bladder of gall. y. two branches which run vnto the back parts of the stomack. *. The *Hæmorrboid* veine and artery

FIG. XIII.



XIV.



XV.



XVI.



Table. 19 figure 13. exhibiteth the vessels of the braine & their distribution, especially through the right side, whether they proceede from the internall Iugular veine, or from the sleepe Artery, or from the sinus of the *Dura Meninx*.

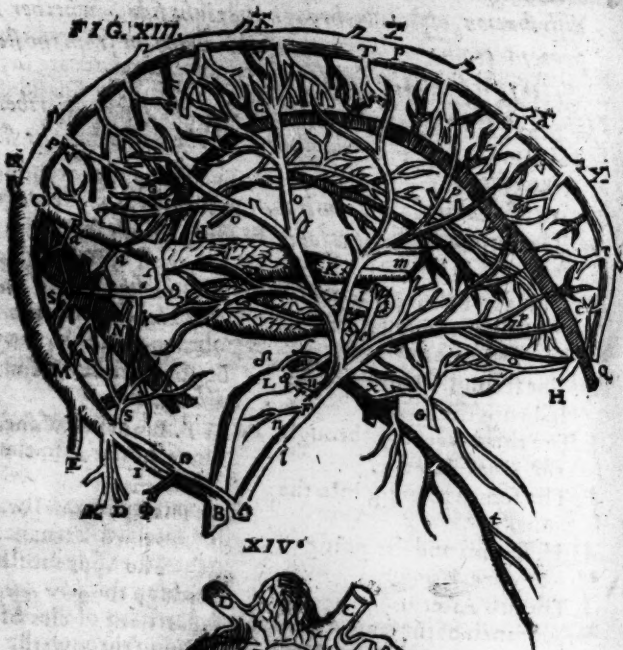
Figure 14. sheweth the wonderfull Net, as Galen. describeth it.

Fig. 15. The pituitary Glandule with the Basen and the sleepe Arteries.

Fig. 16. sheweth the *Retē-mirabile* or wonderfull Net, together with the Glandule as it is found in the heads of Calves & Oxen.

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. The internall Iugular veine | R. The fourth Sinus of the <i>dura Meninx</i> . |
| B. The sleepe or iugular artery. | SS. Branches of the first Sinus deriued into the membtanes neere at hand. |
| C. The first veine. | TTTT. Branches of the thirde Sinus disperfed into the <i>Pia Meninx</i> . |
| D. The second Veine which is led vnto the sinus. | V, V. The lower smal branches of the third Sinus. |
| E. The third creeping through the <i>Dura Meninx</i> . | XX. The vpper distributed through the <i>dura Meninx</i> . |
| F. The fourth running into the Sinus. | YY. Certaine surcles of the 4. Sinus sent vpward. |
| G, H. The fift and sixt going to the <i>dura Meninx</i> . | b. The vpper passage of the fourth Sinus running by the <i>Scyth</i> . |
| I. The first Artery. | cc. Surcles running vpwarde from this passage. |
| ⊙. A branch of the same Artery running through the Muscles of the necke. | d, e. The right and left vpper branches of the fourth sinus. |
| K. The second artery reaching into the Sinus. | f. The lower branch going to the <i>pia Mater</i> . |
| L. The third without a companion. | g. A branch of the same passage going forward. |
| r. A small branch of the thirde artery. | b. the same bending backward to the <i>Choroides</i> , reflected to the <i>Cerebellum</i> . |
| M, N. The first and second Sinus of the <i>dura Meninx</i> . | |
| O. The congresse or meeting of both those Sinus. | |
| PP. The third sinus of the <i>dura Meninx</i> . | |
| Q. The end thereof. | |

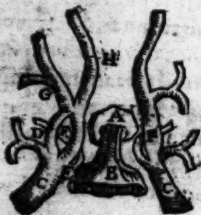
FIG. XIII.



XIV.



XV.



XVI.



k. A notable vessell into the which the fourth sinus doth determine.

K. The vpper. The by-partition of this vessell in the Braine.

lm. Two branches of this by-partition.

n. A surcle reaching to the organ of hearing.

ooo. The distribution of the 3. veine and artery.

ppp. Surcles proceeding from the branches marked with o deriued into the *pia mater*.

q. The diuision of the third Artery, where it entereth into the Scull.

f. A branch reaching to the holownesse of the nofethrils.

r. The end of this in the extremity of the vessell.

uu. Two branches entring into the scull.

x. A branch deriued vnto the eye, from the coition or meeting of the branches uu.

s. A branch attaining vnto the *Pia Mater*.

A. A branch attaining to the right ventricle.

n. The complication of vessels called *Plexus Choroides*, formed on either side of the branch marked with A.

Figure 14.

A B. Arteries climbing into the

scull, and making this wonderfull net.

CD. Branches into which the surcles of that net are ioyned.

E. The pituitary Glandule or kernell of Flegme.

Figure 15.

A. The Glandule receiuing the bason.

B. The bason it selfe, or if you will, the Tunnell called *Pelluis infundibulum*.

CC. The Sleepy arteries.

D. A branch of the artery going to the side of the *dura Meninx*.

E. Another branch of the same artery, going vnto the nose thrils.

FF. An artery in one side diuided into two branches, but in the other side meeting together againe.

G. A partition of the Arterie, creeping through the *Dura Meninx*.

H. Another branch which getteth out of the scull, and reacheth to the eyes.

Figure 16.

A. The pituitarie Glandule.

B, C The Sleepy arteries going into the scull.

DD. The wonderfull net.

H 2

See the Historie of this in the booke at large, fol: 668.

FIG . I.



FIG . II.



Table 20. Figure 2. sheweth the branches of the great Arterie
running through the whole Hand,

- G. The Mammary Artery fastened on the outside into the
Brest-bone.
- H. The Artery of the necke called *Cervicalis*, going to the
backward Muscles of the necke.
- I. *Scapularis*, going to the muscles of the shoulder-blade,
- K. The artery climbing vnto the top of the shoulder.
- L. *Thoracica* superior, going to the muscles that lye vppon
the brest,
- M. *Thoracica* inferior, creeping along the sides of the chest,
- N. The axillary artery attaining vnto the arme, and bestow-
ing small branches to the Muscles,
- O. It attaineth to the outside of the Cubit.
- PP. Vnto the ioynt of the cubit.
- †. The by-partition of the artery, vnder the bought of the
Cubite.
- Q. An vpper branch of the Artery caried along the W and,
- R. A furcle going to the vtter sides of the Hand, where wee
use to feele the Pulse.
- S. The lower branch of the artery running along the *Vlna*.
- * A small branch to the muscles about the little finger.
- T. The distribution of the vpper & inner branches into the
hand, and into the fingers.

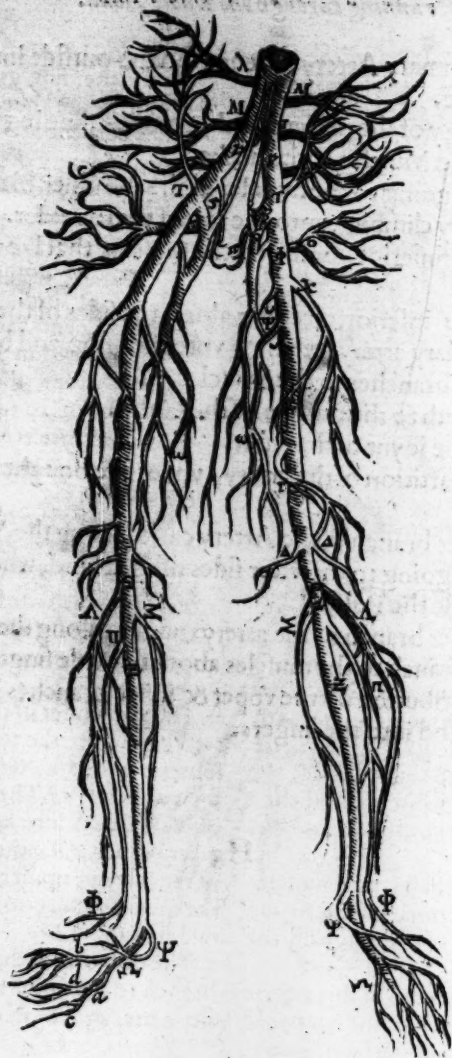


Table 21. sheweth the distribution of the great Artery into both the feet.

- A.** The lower Mesenterical artery. *μμ. Lumbares* which run in knots or knees into the spōdels of the loins
- π.** The diuision of the great artery into Iliack branches about the holy bone.
- ξ.** The diuision of the right Iliack into an inner branch at **ξ.** and an vtter at **φ.**
- *Muscula inferior*, an vtter propagation of the inner branch going into the muscles, co- uering the ioint of the *Cox- endix*.
- τ.** *Hypogastrica*, an inner propa- gation of the inner branch at **ξ.** going to the bladder, the yard, and the womb, &c
- α.** The coniunction at **α** of the ymbilicall veine **ρ.** with the branch **ξ.** **ττ. Epigastrica**, which is sent vpwarde into the right muscles of the *abdomē*
- υ.** *Pudenda*, which creepeth transuersely along the shapē bone vnto the priuities.
- φ.** The external Iliack branch.
- χ.** The outward *crural* muscles artery.
- ↓.** The internall *crural* muscle- artery, which is sent to the Muscles of the thigh on the inside.
- the coniunctiō of this arterie with a branch of the *Epigastric*.
- τ. Poplitea**, or the ham-artery.
- ΔΔ.** Prognations of the *fural* ar- tery on either side going to the ioynt of the knee, and 3 muscles of the foot,
- Θ.** *Suralis*, the artery of the calf which descendeth with the inner veine, and is diuided into 3 branches, **Δ Σ Π.**
- Δ.** *Tibaa exterior* going to the muscles of the foot.
- Πφ.** The lower and backer *Ti- baa* hidden within the mus- attaineth vnder the trans- uerse ligament to the vpper part of the foote at **φ.** and is consumed into the muscles of the toes.
- Ξψ.** The lower, the trunk of the *crural* artery betwixt the heele and the inner ar- tery, to which it offereth a brāch marked with **ψ.** which runs to the vpper side of the foote.
- Ω.** The remainder of the *crural* artery going to the toes them- selues betwixt the tendons of their muscles. **ab.** The diuision of the brāch **Ω.** into an inner & vtter branch **a, b, c.** the diuision of the interior branch into **γ.** to the great toe, fore-toe and the middle toe.
- d.** The diuision of the exterior branch to the middle toe, the little toe, and the next vnto it.

FIG. I.



FIG. II.

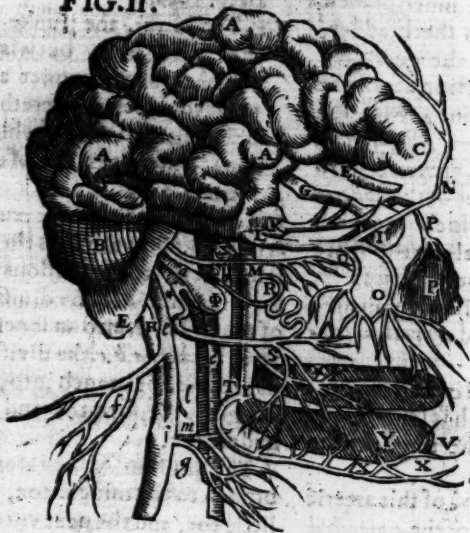


Table xxii. figure 1. sheweth the basis of the Braine and After-braine freed from their Membrane, that the originall of the Nerves of the Braine might be better perceived.

Figure 2. sheweth one side of the Braine, the After-braine, the spinall marrow, and the Nerves.

- GG. 1, 2. The Opticke Nerves.
H. 1. The coition or vnion of the Opticke Nerves.
II. 1, 2. The coate of the eye, where-into the Opticke Nerue is extended.
KK. 1, 2. The second paire of sinnewes ordained for the motion of the eies.
LL. 1, 2. The third paire of sinnewes, or according to most Anatomistes, the lesser root of the third paire.
MM. 1, 2. The fourth paire of sinnewes or the greater root of the third paire.
N. 2. A branch of the thirde coniugation deriued to the musculous skin of the forehead.
O. 2. A branch of the same to the vpper Iaw.
PP. 2. Another into the coate of the nosethrills.
Q. 2. Another into the temporall muscle.
R. 2. A branch of the fourth coniugation, crumpled like the tendrill of a Vine.
S. 2. A branch of the same, reaching vnto the vpper teeth & the gummies.
T. 2. Another of the same to the lower iaw.
V. 2. A surcle of the branch T. to the lower Lip.
XX. 2. Other surcles from the branch T. to the roots of the lower teeth.
YY. 2. The assumption of the nerue of the fourth coniugation vnto the coat of the tongue.
- Z. 1, 2. The fourth paire vulgarlie so called, which are spent into the coate of the pallat.
a. 1, 2. The fift paire of sinnewes which belong vnto the hearing.
p. The Auditory Nerue spread abroade into the cavity of the stony bone.
* A hard part of the fift coniugation about the* which may be accounted for a distinct Nerue.
b. 1, 2. A small branch deriued from this harder part of the fift paire.
c. 1, 2. A lower branch from the same originall.
d. 1, 2. This Nerue is commonly ascribed to the fift paire, but indeede is a distinct coniugation which wee will call the Eight, because we wold not interrupt the order of other other mens accounts.
e. 1, 2. The sixt paire of sinnewes.
f. 2. A branch from them deriued vnto the necke, and the muscles couch- ed thereupon.
g. 2. Another branch to the Muscles of the Larynx or throtle.
h. 1, 2. The seauenth paire of sinnewes.
i. 1. The vnion of the seauenth payre with the sixt.
l. 2. A propagation of the seuenth pair to those Muscles which arise from the appendix called *Styloides*.
m. 2. Surcles from the seauenth coniugation to the Muscles of the tongue, the bone *Hyois* and the Larynx.

TAB.

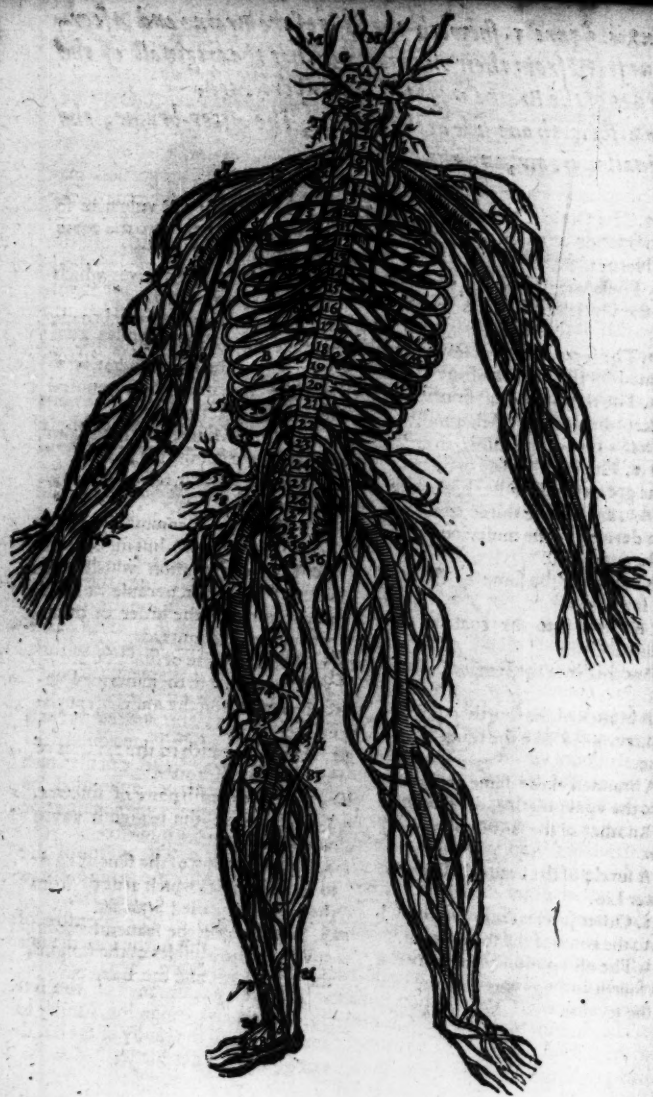
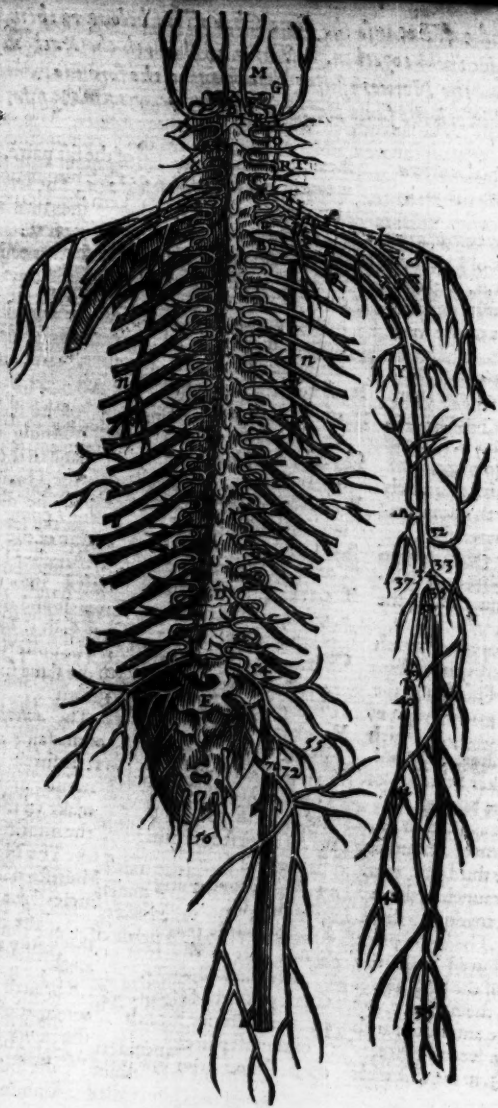


Table 23. and 24. Because the same Characters belong to them both, we haue set them together. Table 23. sheweth the Rackes of the Spine, and the Nerves yssuing therefrom on the fore side.

Table 23. sheweth the same Rackes and Nerves on the backe side.

- A. 1. 2. The spinal marrow as it goeth into the rack-bones.
- B. C. 1. The 7. vertebra or rackbones of the necke.
- Char. from 1. 2. to 30. in the 15. table do shew the rackes of the whole spine.
- C. D. 1. 2. Amongest these the 12. racks of the chest.
- D. E. 1. 2. The sixe Rackes of the Loines.
- E. 2. The Holy bone.
- F. 2. The hinder branch of the first coniugation of sinewes.
- G. 1. 2. The distribution of the same branch into the muscles of the head.
- H. 1. The forward branch of the first coniugation.
- I. 2. A smal branch of the hinder propagation of the second pair which is distributed vpward.
- K. A thicker Branch of the same Nerue.
- L. 2. The coition or coniunction of a branch of the third pair, with the branch of the 2. paire marked with K.
- M. M. 1. 2. The second paire distributed vnto the skin of the head as far as to the necke.
- N. 1. The anterior branch of the second paire.
- Char. 3. in the first table sheweth the third coniugation and the third rackbone.
- O. 1. 2. The hinder brāch of the third paire reflected first backward then forward vnto the muscles, and such a reflection there is in all the nerves to char. 14.
- P. 1. The anterior branch of the third paire parted into foure.
- Q. 1. The first going vnto the muscles.
- R. 1. 2. The second ioyning with the 4. paire.
- S. 1. The third commixed with the branch K.
- T. 1. 2. The fourth branch going to the muscles of that place.
- Char. 4. in 1. The fourth coniugation of the 4. Rackbone.
- V. 1. 2. The posterioir branch of the 4. paire.
- X. 1. 2. the anterior brāch of the fourth pair parted into three.
- Y. 1. The first admitting branch R.
- a. 1. The second going to the muscles.
- b. 1. The thirde reaching to a part of the fift paire, marked with e.
- Char. 5 in 1. the fift paire
- c. 2. The posterioir branch of the fift paire.
- d. 1. 2. the anerior brāch of the fift paire.
- e. 1. This portion maketh the Nerue of the midriffe.
- f. 1. 2. A branch of the nerue decreeping along the top of the shoul-der, vnder which are certaine surcles attaining to the shoulder-blade.
- g. 1. 2. A surcle of the nerue deriued to the skinne on the top of the shoul-der.
- h. 1. 2. A Surcle of the nerue going to the 2. muscle of the arme.
- i. 1. 2. Another branch inserted into the same muscle and the skin.
- Char. 6. in 1. The 6. paire
- k. 2. The posterioir branch of the same first Coniugation
- l. 1. The anterior branch of the same coniugation
- m. 1. A surcle of the same nerue appointed to make vp the sinewe of the midriffe.
- n. 1. 2. The Nerue of the Midriffe made of three surcles b. b. and m.
- oo. 1. 2. The insertion of this nerue into the midriffe.
- p. 2. A branch of the sixt coniugation, runing to the cauity of the shoul-der-blade.



¶ 7.2. The coniunction or implication of the brach with the branches neighbouring about it. Char. 7. in 1. The seuenith coniugation of sinewes.

7.2. The posterior branch of the seauenth paire.

¶ 1. the congresse or meeting of the seauenth coniugation with the branches that are neere it.

¶ 2. Surcles of this nerue deriued to the muscles of the shoulder-blade and the arme.

Char. 8. in 1. The eight coniugation or the first payre of the Chest running about the first rack-bone of the chest

¶ 2. The posterior branch of the eight payre.

¶ 1.2. The coition or coniunction of the eyght payre with the 7.

7.1. A branch of the eight payre reaching vnto the top of the breast.

¶ 2. Surcles proceeding from the eight coniugation and deriued to the muscles in this place.

Char. 9. in 2. The ninth payre of nerues.

¶ 2. The posterior branch of the ninth payre.

¶ 1. The anterior branch of the same coniugation.

¶ 1. Surcles to this brach to the distances or spaces of the Chest.

Char. 10. 10. 10. in 1. The paires of sinewes deriued to the distances betwixt the ribs,

¶ 1. Surcles of the intercostall sinewes going to the roots of the ribs and increasing the costall nerue.

¶ 3. Branches fro the intercostall sinewes deriued vnto the muscles which lye vpon the Chest.

¶ 1. Branches going to the pectorall muscle, or the first muscle of the arme.

¶ 2. Other branches going to the lower side of the same muscle.

¶ 1. Branches going to the oblique muscles of the Abdomen.

¶ 1. Others deriued to that muscle of the arm which is called *Latissimus*.

¶ 1. A branch passing vnto the paps.

¶ 2. Branches from 18. & 19. to the beginning of that muscle of the thigh which is called *Lumbalis* or the sixt muscle of the Thigh.

¶ 1. The first Nerue of the arme distributed into the skin.

¶ 1.2. The second nerue of the arme.

¶ 1. From this do nerues passe to the first muscle the Cubit called *Biceps*.

¶ 1.2. The third nerue of the arme.

¶ 1.2. A branch of the same going to the skin of the arme.

¶ 1. A small branch deriued to the second muscle of the Cubit called

Brachialis.

¶ 1. Others passing to the skin on the fore side of the arme.

¶ 1. The congresse or coniunction of the third nerue with the second.

¶ 1. The second and the third nerues after their coniunction doe here creep downward.

¶ 1. A Nerue deriued vnto the seconde muscle of the *Radius* which muscle is called *Supinator longior*.

¶ 1. The vpper branch of the seconde nerue, running to the wrest and to the first ioynt of the Thumbe.

¶ 1. The middle branch of the second nerue

¶ 1. The progresse of the same euen vnto the hand.

¶ 1. The lower branch of the second nerue.

¶ 1.2. Two branches of the same nerue going to the inside of the hand.

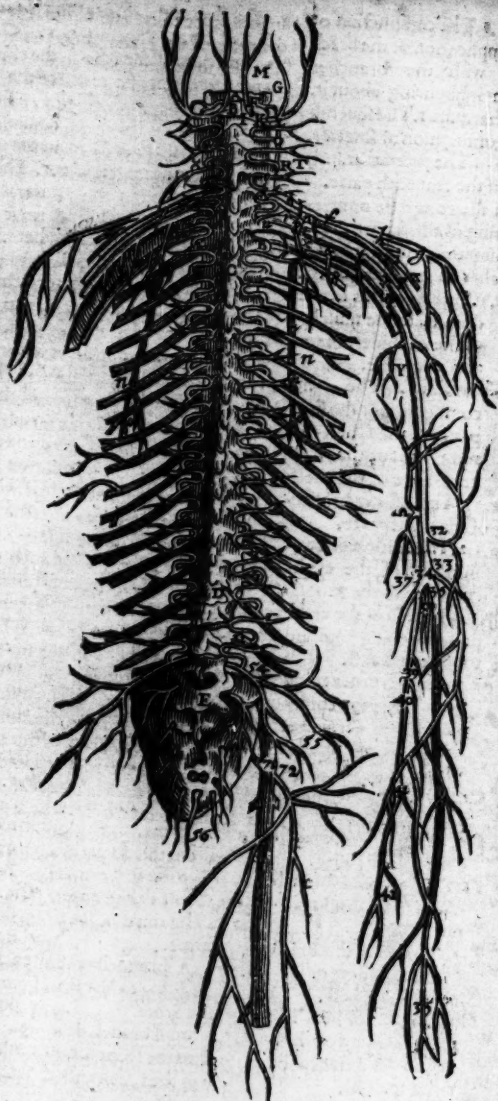
¶ 1.2. the fourth nerue of the arme.

¶ 1. From hence do proceede nerues to the muscles which extend or stretch out the Cubite.

¶ 2. A branch going to the skin of the arme on the back side.

¶ 2.2. Branches deriued to the outward skin of the arme.

¶ 2.2. The by-partition of the fourth nerue at the Cubite.



33, 2. A branch creeping branches proceeding out of the legge. 72, 2. A
 along the outside of the cu- of the racks of the loynes. branch hereof communi-
 bit to the wrest. Char. 25 to 30. the con- cated to the skin of the
 35, 2. The vpper branch iugations or paires of sin- thigh in the backpage.
 of the foresaid diuision. newes proceeding out of 73, 1. Another to the
 36, 2. Surcles belonging the Holy-bone. Muscles arising from the
 to the thumb, the forefinger 53, 1. A branch of the 25 Coxendix. 74, 1. A branch
 and the middle finger on paire going to the inside allowed to the 4 muscle
 their outsidess. of the Coxendix. of the leg and to the skin.
 37, 2. The lower branch 54, 55, 2. A branch at- 75, 1. Surcles from the
 of the foresaid diuision. taining to the outside of 4. to the heads of the mus-
 38, 1. Surcles heerefrom the Coxendix. cles of the foot. 76, 1. the
 to the muscles arising out * 2. Hence proceedeth diuision of the fourth neru
 of the externall bunch of a Nerue communicatid in the ham into 2. trunks.
 the shoulder bone. to the yard. 77, 1. the outward trunk
 39, 40, 41, 2. Three bran 56, 2. The end of the 78, 78, 1. A branch here-
 ches going to the muscles spinall marrow: from to the skinne of the
 which spring from the bone 57, 1. The first Nerue of leg or tibia on the outside
 called Vlna. the legge. as farre as to the litle toe.
 42, 2. The end of the brach 58, 1. Branches heere- 79, 1. Another braunch
 37. neere the wrest. from to the skin. inserted into the muscles.
 * 1, 2. The fist Nerue of 59, 1. Other braunches 80, 1. A branch disperfed
 the arme. heerefrom to the muscles into the skin of the fore-
 43, 1. Surcles of the third 60, 1. The second nerue side of the legge from the
 and fist nerues to the inside of the leg. branch 79 81, 1. A part
 of the cubit 44 to the inside 61, 61, 1. Braunches of the branch 79. going
 of the hand. heerefrom to the skin. to the muscles of the foot
 46, 1. A surcle of the 62, 1. A branch descend- 82, 1. The inner trunk of
 branch 45. led to the out- ing to the top of the foot, the fourth nerue. 83, 83,
 side of the hand. 63, 1. Branches from 61 1: a brach creeping along
 81, 2. The sixt Nerue of compalsing the knee. the inside of the leg vnder
 the arme. 64, 1. A branch of the 2 the skin. 84, 1. a branch
 47, 1. The end thereof neru going to the muscles of the trunk. 8: dispo-
 next the ioynt. 65, 1. A brach herefrom sed vnder the skin to the
 48, 48, 1. Surcles from the going to the fist muscle of backside of the Calfe of
 6. Nerue vnto the skin. the thigh, called Triceps. the leg. 85, 85, 1. a brach
 Char. 20. to 24, 1. Nerues 66, 1. The nerue of the of the trunk 82: creeping
 proceeding out of the racks leg. 67, 1. A surcle cree- along the foreside of the
 of the loynes. ping to the hole of the legge to the vpper parte
 49, 49, 1. A branch going sharebone. 68, 1. a brach of the foote.
 into the Testicles from the allowed to the skin on the 86, 1. A branch of the
 20. paire. inside of the thigh. trunk 82. passing along
 50, 50 1. The Nerues be- 69, 1. A portion of the the backside of the legge,
 longing to the muscles of third nerue going to the and distributed vnto the
 the Abdomen. muscles. 70, 1. A portion Muscles.
 51, 1. Surcles from these hereof communicated to 87, 1. The remainder
 to the broad muscle of the the 2. muscle which ben- of the inner Trunk allow-
 arme called Latissimus. deth the legge or Tibia. ed to the Toes.
 52, 52, 2. The backward 71, 1, 2. The fourth nerue

See the History of this in the Booke at large, fol. 902.

FIG. I.



FIG. II.



FIG. III.



Table XXV. fig. 1 & 2. shew the Nerves of the whole Hand, the first sheweth their fore side, the second their back side.

- A. The spinall marrow getting into the racke bones.
 Char. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. Seaven rack bones of the necke and two of the Chest.
 c 2. the hinder branch of the fift paire. d 1, 2. The forward branch of the 5. paire.
 f 1, 2. A Branch of the nerve d creeping to the top of the shoulder, vnder whiche are surcles going to the shoulderblade.
 g 1, 2. Propagations of the nerve f going to the skinne of the top of the shoulder.
 h 1, 2. A branch of the nerve f going to the second muscle of the arme.
 i 1, 2. Another branch inserted into the same and to the skin.
 Char. 6 in 1. The sixt coniugation of sinewes.
 k 2. The hinder branch of the sixt paire.
 l 1. The forbranch of the 6. pair
 m 1. A surcle thereof that maketh the Nerve the Midriffe.
 p 2. A branch of the sixte paire reaching vnto the cavity of the shoulderblade.
 q 1, 2. The complication of the branch l with the Neighbour branches.
 Char. 7. in the first Figure. The 7. paire of nerves.
 r 2. The hinder branch of the 7. paire.
- s 1. The congresion or meeting of the seuenth paire with his Neighbor branches.
 ttt. Some surcles hereof going to the muscles of the shoulderblade and the arme.
 u 2. The hinder branch of the eight paire.
 x 1, 2. The coition or meeting of the eight paire with the 7.
 y 1. A branch of the eight paire going to the top of the brest.
 aa 2. Surcles from the 8. paire, going to the muscles of this place.
 Char. 9. in 1. The ninth paire of Nerves.
 β 2. The hinder branch of the ninth paire.
 A 1. The forebranch of this coniugation.
 aa 1. The first nerve of the arme going to the skin.
 p 1, 2. The 2. nerve of the arme.
 ss. 1. From this do proceed nerves going vnto the first muscle of the cubit called *Biceps*
 τ 1, 2. The 3. nerve of the arme.
 υ 1. A branch thereof vnto the skin of the arme.
 φ 1. A smal branch going vnto the 2. muscle of the Cubit called *Brachialis*.
 χ. 1. to the skin of the fore side of the arme.
 ↓ 1. The meeting of the 3. neru with the second.

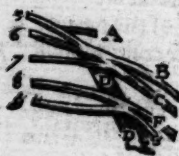
FIG. I.



FIG. II.



FIG. III.



- 40.1. The second nerue together with the third creeping downward.
 F. A nerue to the second muscle of the *Radius*, called *Supinator longior*.
 Δ.1. The diuision of the second nerue into three branches.
 EE 1. The vpper or first branch of the second nerue running vnto the wrist and so vnto the ioynt of the thumbe.
 Θ. The middle branch of the seconde Nerue.
 A. 1. His progresse euen to the hand.
 Z. 1. The lower and third branch of the second nerue.
 HΞ. 1. Two braunches of this nerue going vnto the inside of the hand.
 Θ. 1. 2. The fourth nerue of the arme.
 Ψ. 1. Nerues from this vnto the extending muscles of the Cubit.
 Ω. A branch vnto the skintie on the backside of the arme.
 32. 2. To the skin on the outside of the arme.
 33. 2. A branch creeping along outside of the cubite vnto the wrist
 34. 2. The bypartition of the 4. nerue at the cubit.
 35. 2. The vpper branch of the sayde diuision.
 36. 2. The surcles which belong to the thumbe, the fore-finger, & the middle Finger on their outside.
 37. 2. The lower braunch of the fore-saide diuision.
 38. 2. Surcles therefrom to the Muscles arising from the externall protuberation of the arme.
 39, 40, 41. 2. Three branches going to the muscles that arise from the *Vlna* or *Ell*.
 42. 2. The end of the branch 37. neare the ioynt of the wrist.
 43. 2. The fift nerue of the arme.

43. 1. Propagations of the thirde and fift Nerues vnto the inside of the cubite.
 44. 1. A branch of the third Nerue going vnto the palme of the hande and the fingers.
 45. 1. A branch of the fift nerue vnto the inside of the hand.
 46. 1. A propagation of the braunch 45 vnto the outside of the hand
 8. 1. 2. The sixt Nerue of the arme.
 47. 1. His end neere vnto the ioynt of the hand.
 48, 49. 1. Surcles from the sixte nerue vnto the skin.

Figure 3. sheweth the complication of the Nerues which come vnto the Arme out of Vesalius.

- Char. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. The rootes of those coniugations, from which nerues are produced vnto the arme.
 A. A portion of the fift paire, or the first nerue.
 B. The second nerue.
 C. The third nerue.
 DD. The fourth nerue which yssueth out of the backside of the congregate or coniunction of the fift paire and the sixte, it assumeth a portion out of the backside of the coniunction of the seauenth paire, & after creeping vnder the coniunction of the eight and ninth paires, it also assumeth a portion therefrom.
 E. Which is the branch marked with E
 F. The fift nerue that runneth into the arme.
 G. The sixte nerue deriued into the arme.



Table 25. and 26 shew the Skin-veines which are opened & scarified, the 25. those on the fore-side, the 26. those on the back-side, which Veines are for the most part alike in euery body, especially those that vse to be opened.

a.1,2. The outward Iugular vein climbing vp the sides of the necke. This can hardly be opened without danger, but his branches may be scarified in the necke.

b.1. The place where the Veine is diuided into two branches.

c.1. The inner branch of the exterior Iugular, which going to the muscles of the mouth and the bone *Hyois*, is couched vnder the tongue, where it is opened in squinies and other diseases of those parts.

d.1,2. The vtter branch of the same externall Iugular that goeth to the backpart of the head.

e.1. Branches going to the *bucca* or cheek, and the nose.

f.1,2. The forehead vein, which in the middle of the forehead where it is wont to be opened, it is ioined with the branch of the same vein on the other side.

g.1. The veine called *vena puppis*.

h.2. Veines disperled along the Temples, to which are adioyned a portion of the forehead veine.

i.1,2. The veine $\frac{1}{2}$ goeth to the Eares, and watereth the backpart of $\frac{1}{2}$ head.

k.1. A branch comming from the vpper part of the axillary veyne, and going to the more backward Muscles of the necke.

l.1,2. A branch from the *Cephalica* or head veine going to the skinne and the muscles which lift vp the arme.

m.1. m.2. The Cephalique heade or vtter veine, which passing along the vtter part of the arme, accompanied with a Nerue, and is opened commonly at the vpper bunch of the bought of the arme, but haply it

might more safely be opened a little lower, wher it bendeth from $\frac{1}{2}$ sinew

n.1. Small veines from the *Cephalica*, disperled through the skin of the arm

o.2. Branches from the head veine to the shoulderblade, carried between the skin and the flesh.

p.1. The *Cephalica* is here diuided into three branches.

q.1. The first of these branches which goeth to the muscle, arising from the vtter bunch or knot of the vpper part of the arme cald *humerus*,

r.1,2. The second of them, which in the bought of the arme is ioined with a branch of the Liuer veyne, and their coniuccion is marked with the figure 3.

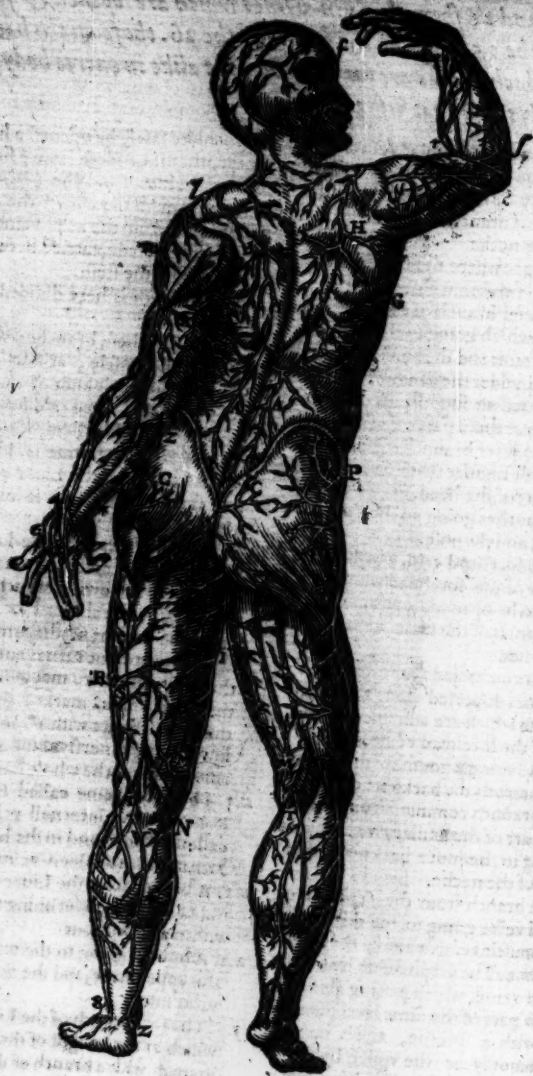
s.1,2. The third is carried side-long aboue the *Radius* and the vpper parte of the arme bestowing branches vpon the skin, the cheefest of which neere the bought of the arme runneth outward, but turns ouer nere the wrest, and there meeteth with the Liuer veine, marked there in the second figure with a * and a little lower being diuersly diuided, nourisheth almost the whole hand

t.1. The Liuer veine called *Hepatica*, *Basilica*, or the internall veine it is called of some, and in the left arme *Lienaris* or the Spleen-veine.

u.1. A branch from the Liuer-vein diuided into two, nourishing the skin within and without.

x.1,2. A branch going to the muscles of the vpper arme, and the skin on the vtter side.

y.1. The forebranch of the Liuer vein which at the bought of the arme is ioined with a branch of the *Cepha-*



Bea marked with 7. which two branches make the middle vein named *Mediana* noted with 3.

"2. A branch arising from the former, and passing to the wrist, and on the After-wrist meeteth with a branch of the *Cephalica*, which are ioyned about the little finger, which coniunction we noted in / above.

1, 1, m. Two fore-veines of the Cubite or lower arme from a branch of the Liuer veine, which being accompanied with Nerves, runne all along euen through the hand, these wher they are marked are sometimes opened instead of the Liuer veine.

3, 1. The middle or common Veynes made of the branches of the *Cephalica* or head-veine, and *Basilica* or Liuer-veine.

4, 1, 2. The diuision of this Common veine about the wrist, which from 3 to 4. is called the common veine of the cubit or lower arme; but at 4 it is diuided, one part going vnto the outward side, another to the inside, and so mingleth it selfe vvith the neighbour veines, this veine is not opened.

5, 2. The outward branch of this partition which watereth the backe of the hand.

6, 6, 1. A branch of the common veine which vnder the thumbe is opened for the *Cephalica* or head-veine.

7, 2. The vein called *saluatella* a brāch of the *Cephalica* and *Hepatica*, which about the little finger is opened for the Spleene and diseases thereof.

8, 2. A veine betweene the middle and the Ring-fingers, which some take to bee that which *Auicen* calleth *Syle*.

9, 2. A branch towards the Ring-finger.

AA 2. Branches comming from the veines, which about the loynes are

produced knottily, these in 8 Loines are scarified.

B 1. Branches proceeding from the *E-pigastrike* veine, distributed to the foure paire of muscles of the *Abdomen*, a notable branch of which is wounded often, when men are cut for the rupture.

CC 2. Veines comming from the vter branch of the trunk of the hollow Veine called *vena cava*, and are dispersed through the muscles & skin of the buttockes.

DD 1. Veines distributed through the pectorall muscles and the breast,

E. 1. Veines reaching to the breasts, from the veine called *Mammaria*.

FF 2. Small veins comming out from the veins which are couched vnderneath and go to the Chest, the principall of these are scarified in the shoulder-blades.

* * 1. Certaine small veins reaching to the outside of the belly, coming from the Veines of the muscles vnderneath.

G. 2 A branch that runs along by the side of the chest.

H. 2. A veine which reacheth to the shoulder, the muscles of the shoulderblade, and the Glandules in the arme-holes.

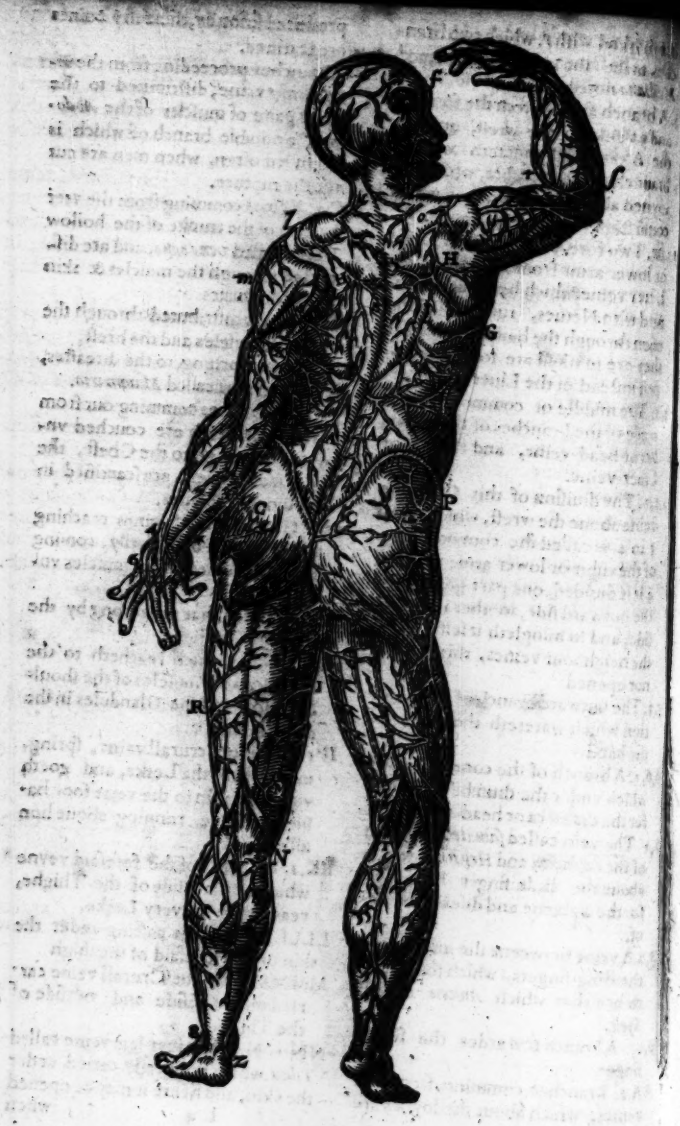
II. 1. The inner crurall veine, springing out nere the Leske, and goeth vnder the skin to the verie foot hauing a Nerue running about him all the way.

KK. 1. Branches of the foresaid veine which by the inside of the Thighe, reach vnto the very Leske.

LLLL. 1. Veines passing vnder the skin on the foresaid of the thigh

MMMM. 1, 2. The Crurall veine carried on the inside and outside of the Thigh.

NN. 1. N. 2. The iner leg-veine called *Tibea*, which is diuersly caried vnder the skin, and heere it may be opened when



when we would let blood in it

O 1. The same carried vnto the forepart of the inward ankle, and then spreadeth it selfe in the vpper part of the foote called *dorsum pedis*.

P. 2. A branch from the viter Crurall veine, sending small furcles to the hips, the muscles of that place and the skin.

Q. 1. A branch noted with 7. and 9. which bestoweth certaine furcles vpon the muscles of the leg, and the skin of the Thigh.

R. S. 2. A Veine from the ioyning of the branches of that other whiche passeth to the backe muscles and skinne of the Thighe somewhat vpperward.

TT 2. The Ham veine, *Vena poplitea*, which runneth mostwhar where it is marked, and so passeth vnto the Calfe of the Legge marked with V 2 where it diuideth it selfe into many branches.

XX 1. The inner branch of the crural

veine going to the muscles and skin of the calfe.

Y 1. The inner Veine of the Leg running to the inner side of the foote, accompanied with a Nerue, this they open vnder the knee insteade of the *Saphena*.

ZZ. 1, 2. A part of the Crurall veine going to the backside of the inner ankle: this is called the *Saphena*, and is opened vnder the inner ankle in women mostwhar to farther their naturall euacuations.

aa. 1. The outward branch of the crural veine or the viter Leg-vein called *Tibea*, which is diuersly branched again along the outside of the leg, and the top of the foote.

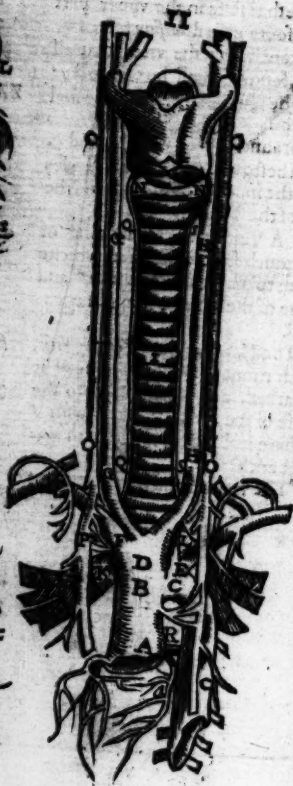
β. A part of the foresaid branch climbing along the outward ankle.

γγ. 1. Among the veins of the foote this is that that vnder the name of the *Cephalica* is opened at the great toe, but not without danger, because it hath a Nerue ioyned with him.

TABVLA

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FIG. 1.



Of the Nerves of the Chest.

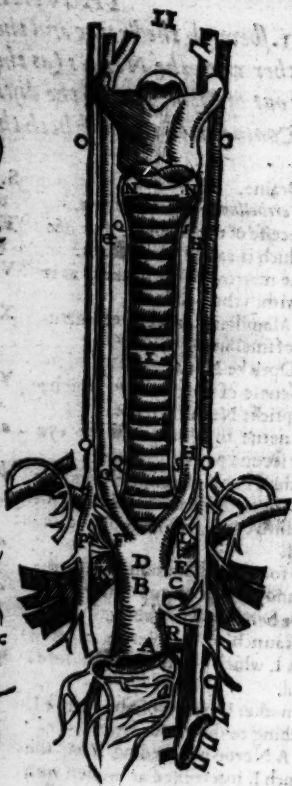
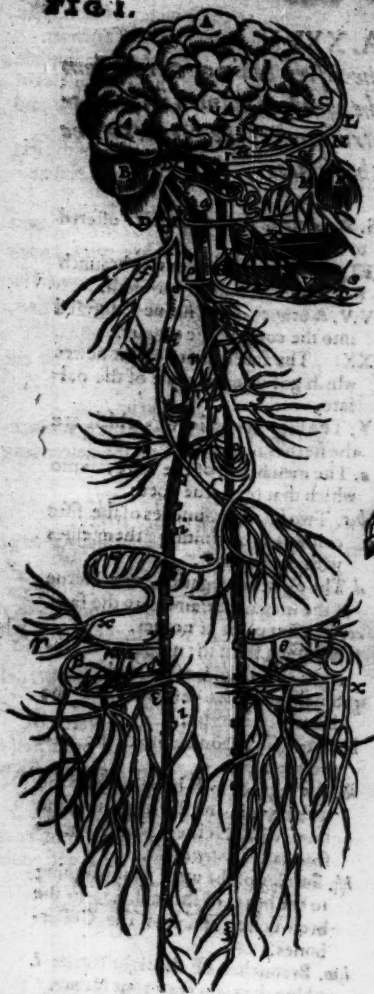
TABVLA. XXVI.

Figure 1. sheweth the braine and the After-braine or Cerebellum together with the Nerves (as the common opinion is) proceeding out of them. As also the distribution of the Nerves of the first Coniugation through both the bellies.

- A. The Braine.
- B. The Cerebellum or After-braine.
- C. A proesse of the Braine, but not that which is called *Mammillaris*.
- DD. The marrow of the backe, as it is yet within the Scull.
- E. The Mamillary proesse or instrument of smelling.
- F. The Opticke Nerve.
- G. The coate of the eye into whiche the opticke Nerve is spread,
- H. The nerve that insoueth the eye or the second paire.
- I. The third coniugation, or the harder and lesser branch of the Nerves of the third coniugation brought forward.
- K. The fourth coniugation or the greater and thicker Nerve of the thirde paire bending downward.
- L. A branch of the Nerve marked with I. which goeth vnto the forehead.
- M. Another branch of the Nerve I. reaching to the vpper iawe.
- NN. A Nerve proceeding from the branch I. intertexed or wouen with the coate of the nose.
- O. The Nerve of the temporall Muscle yssuing from the branch I.
- P. A Nerve contorted of the Nerves K and b.
- Q. A Nerve proceeding from the branch K. to the sockets of the vpper teeth.
- R. A Nerve creeping from the Nerve K. to the lower iaw.
- S. A surcle of the branch R. offered to the lower lip.
- TT. Other surcles from the branch R. attaining to the lower teeth.
- V.V. A branch of the nerve K. diffused into the coate of the tongue.
- XX. The fourth paire of Sinnewes which goe into the coate of the palate.
- Y. The fift paire of sinewes which are the nerves of hearing.
- a. The membrane of the eare, vnto which that fift nerve goeth.
- b, c. Two small branchs of the fift coniugation, vnting themselves with the nerve P.
- d. The eight coniugation, or a Nerve of the fift paire attaining to the face.
- ee. The sixt paire of nerves.
- f. A branch from the nerve e. reaching to the muscles of the necke.
- g. Small branches deriued vnto the throtle or Larynx.
- h. The byfurcation of the nerve into two branches.
- iii. An inner branch hanging vnto the rackebones, and strengthening the intercostall Nerves, and is therefore called *Intercostalis*.
- kk. Surcles of the vster branch going to the heads of the muscles, to the brest-bone, and vnto the Coller-bones.
- l, m. Branches of the right Nerve L. making the right recurrent Nerve.
- m, n. The insertion of the Recurrent sinewes, into the muscles of the Larynx.
- o, p. Bran-

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FIG. 1.



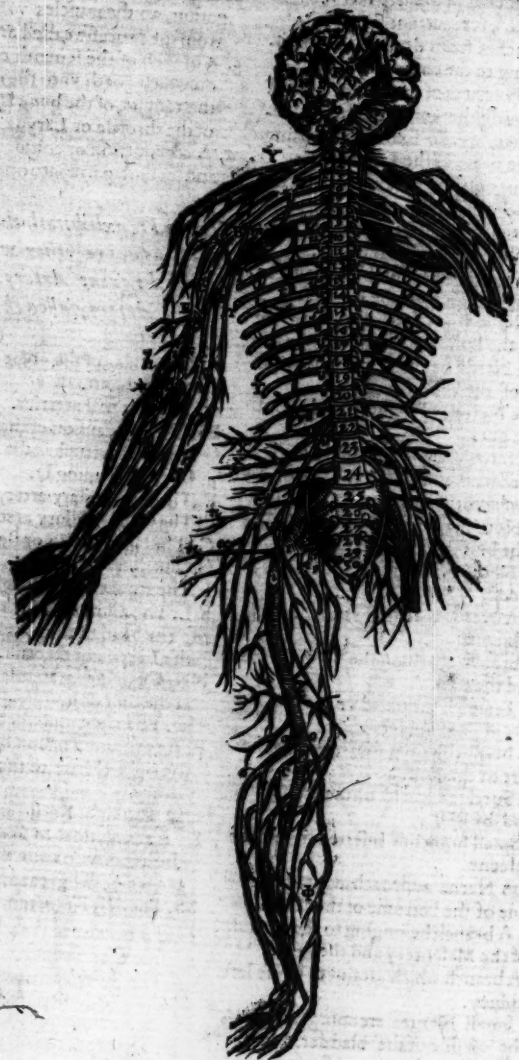
- pp. Branches of the left Nerue making the left recurrent sinew p.
- qq. Branches from the sixt coniugation going to the coate of the Lungs.
- r. Small Nerues of the heart, and of the purse thereof, called the *Pericardium*, as also some approaching to the coate of the Lungs.
- s. Nerues on either side sent to the stomacke.
- t. The right stomacke Nerue going to the left orifice of the stomack.
- uu. The left stomacke Nerue going to the right orifice of the stomacke.
- x. A Nerue from the branch u passing into the hollownesse of the Liuer.
- y. The Nerue belonging to the right side of the kell.
- z. The Nerue belonging to the Collicke gut.
- aa. A Nerue creeping to the gut called *Duodenum*, and the beginning of the *Iejunum* or empty gut.
- β. A Nerue implanted in the right side of the bottome of the stomacke.
- γ. A Nerue belonging to the Liuer & bladder of gall.
- δ. A Nerue reaching vnto the right kidney.
- ε. A branch reaching the *Mesenterium* and the guts.
- ζ. A braunch sprinkled vnto the right part of the bladder.
- η. A branch going thorough the left part of the Kell.
- θ. Surcles deriued to the collickgut and the Kell.
- κ. Small branches inserted into the spleene.
- λλ. A Nerue approaching to the leste side of the bottome of the stomacke.
- M. A branch belonging to the left side of the Mesentery and the guts.
- ν. A branch which attaineth to the left kidney.
- ξ. Small Nerues creeping thorough the left side of the bladder.
- ο. The seauenth paire of sinewes.

- π. A branch deriued from the 6. coniugation, to the muscles vvhich arise from the proecess called *Styloides*.
- ρ. A branch of the seauenth coniugation which goeth vnto the muscles of the tongue, of the bone *Hyois*, and of the throtle or *Larynx*.
- σ. A coniunction or coition of the sixt and seauenth paire into one Nerue.

Figure II. exhibiteth the Recurrent Sinewes together with a portion of the great Artery, and the Rough Artery, called the Wexon.

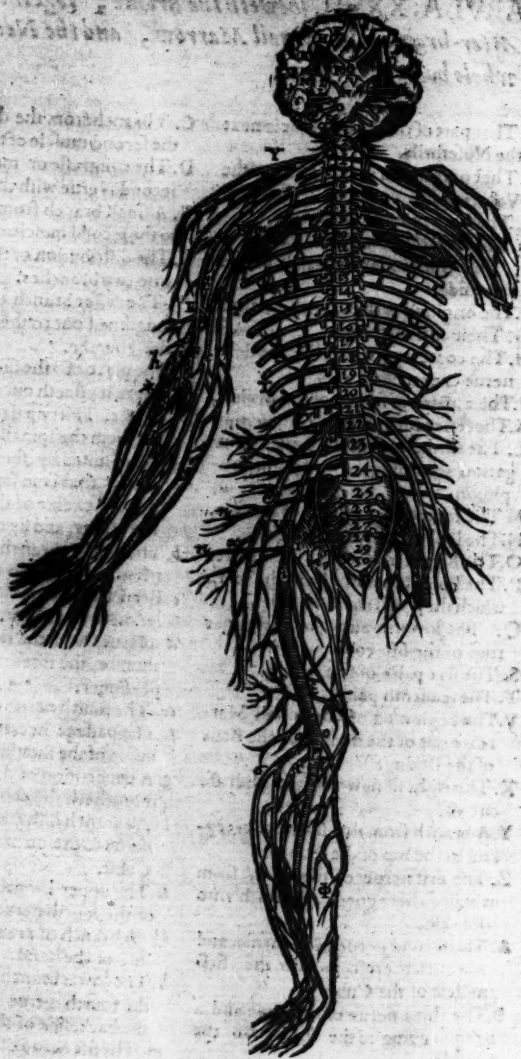
- A. The orifice of the great artery cut from the heart.
- aa. The coronall arteries.
- BC D. The diuision of the great artery into two trunks, the descending C. the ascending D.
- E. The left Axillary artery.
- F. The right Axillary artery.
- G. The right *Carotis* or sleepey artery.
- H. The left *Carotis*.
- I. The trunk of the rough artery.
- K, L. The diuision of the rough artery.
- M. The head of the rough artery, cald the *Larynx* or throtle.
- NN. Certaine Glandules or kernels at the root of it.
- OO. The right and left Nerttes,
- P. A revolution of small branches of the right Nerue to the right axillary artery.
- QQ. The right Recurrent nerue.
- R. A revolution of small branches of the left Nerue vnto the descending trunk of the great artery.
- SS. The left Recurrent sinew.

TABVLA



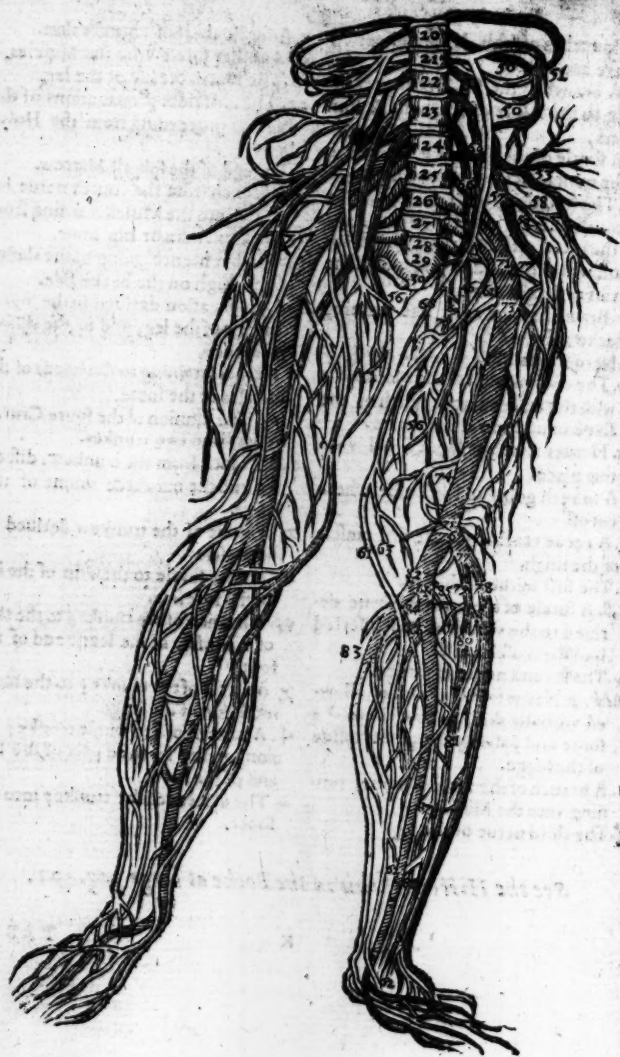
TABVLA. XXVII. *sheweth the Braine, together with the After-braine, the spinall Marrow, and the Nerves of the whole bodies*

- A. That part of the Braine that is next the Noſethrils.
- B. That part which is at the ſides of the Ventricles.
- C. The backpart of the Braine.
- D. The *Cerebellum* or After-braine.
- E. The Mammillary proceſſe on the right ſide.
- F. The originall of the Opticke nerve.
- G. Their coniuſtions.
- H. The coate into which the Opticke nerve is extended.
- I. The 1. paire of ſinews of the Braine.
- K. The leſſer root of the 3. coniugation
- L. The thicke root of the ſame coniugation according to the common opinion.
- M. The fourth coniugation of ſinews.
- N. The leſſer roote of the ſixt paire.
- O. The bigger root of the ſame paire.
- P. The ſmall Membrane of the eare which they call the *Tympany*.
- Q. The lower branch of the bigger root of the ſixt coniugation.
- S. The ſixt paire of ſinews.
- T. The ſeauenth paire.
- V. The beginning of the ſpinall Marrowe out of the middle of the Baſis of the Braine.
- X. The right ſinewe of the Midriff cut off.
- Y. A branch from the ſixt paire creeping to the top of the ſhoulder.
- Z. The firſt nerve of the arme, from whence there goeth a Branch vnto the ſkin.
- A. The ſecond nerve of the arme, and a branch therefrom into the firſt muſcle of the Cubit.
- B. The third nerve of the arme and a branch going to the ſkinne on the outside.
- C. A branch from the thirde nerve to the ſecond muſcle of the cubit.
- D. The congreſſe or meeting of the ſecond Nerve with the third.
- E. A ſmall branch from the 3. Nerve to the ſecond muſcle of the *Radius*.
- F. The diſtribution of the ſecond nerve into two branches.
- * The leſſer branch of this diuiſion lengthned out to the ſkin as farre as the Thumbe.
- a. The place of the ſpinall Marrowe, where it yſſueth out of the Braine.
- 1, 2, 3, &c. Thirty paire of nerves ariſing from the ſpinall marrowe, are heere noted by their Characters, raſters, that is to ſay, ſeauen of the necke, twelue of the cheſt, ſine of the loines, and ſix of the holybone.
- b. The thicker branch of the ſeconde nerve diſſided into two parts.
- c. Branches of the third nerve ſprinkled here and there.
- d. Nerves from the third paire to the thumbe, the forefinger, & the middle finger.
- ee. The fourth nerve of the arme.
- f. The paſſage heereof thorough the inſide of the ſhoulder.
- g. A tripartition of this branch where it toucheth the cubit.
- bb. A branch diſtributed from the 4. nerve to the outward ſkinne of the Cubit.
- i. The upper branch of the diuiſion of the fourth nerve.
- kk. A branch of i reaching to the outſide of the hand.
- ll. The lower branch of the diuiſion of the fourth nerve paſſing thorough the backſide of the Cubite.
- m. The ſixt nerve of the arme.
- n. Branches



- n. Branches of this Nerue dispersed here and there.
 oo. A branch of the fifth Nerue, reaching to the inside of the hand & Fingers.
 p. A surcle of the branch o deriued to the outside of the hand and fingers.
 qq. The sixth nerue of the arme, and the course thereof vnder the skin.
 rr. the intercostall Nerues, there cut off wher they are together with the ribs reflected forward.
 ss. Branches on each side running backward.
 tt. Nerues attaining vnto the chest.
 uu. The commixtion of the Nerues r r with the descending braunch of the sixth coniugation of the braine.
 xx. Nerues from the loynes, led vnto this place.
 y. A branch going to the Testicle here cut off.
 z. A nerue reaching to the first muscle of the thigh.
 a. The first nerue of the leg.
 a, b. A surcle of the former Nerue deriued to the skin at a. and inserted into the muscles at b.
 c. The second nerue of the leg.
 d, d. A Nerue from the former, allowed vnto the skin, as lowe as to the foote, and passing along the inside of the legge.
 e. A branch of the second nerue, running vnto the Muscles.
 f. The third nerue of the leg.
 g. A surcle thereof vnto the skin.
 h. Another surcle vnto the Muscles.
 i. The fourth Nerue of the leg
 k. The anteriour propagations of the Nerues proceeding from the Holye bone.
 l. The end of the spinall Marrow.
 m. A branch from the fourth nerue, inserted into the Muscles arising from the Coxendix or hip bone.
 n. Another branch going to the skinne of the thigh on the backe side.
 o. A propagation deriued to the fourth muscle of the leg, and to the skin of the knee.
 p. Nerues attaining to the heads of the muscles of the foote.
 q. p. The diuision of the foure Crurall nerues into two trunks.
 r. A branch from the trunk r. dispersed into the outwarde skinne of the legge.
 s. A surcle of the trunk r deriued to the Muscles.
 t. Another surcle to the skin of the leg on the fore side.
 u. p. A branch of the trunk p to the skin of the inside of the legge and of the foot.
 x. A surcle of the trunk p to the hindmost skin of the legge.
 y. A branch of the whole trunk p led along to the forward part of the leg, and of the foote.
 z. The descent of the trunk p into the foote.

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Table 27. *Sheweth the nerves of the foote, in the large acception.*

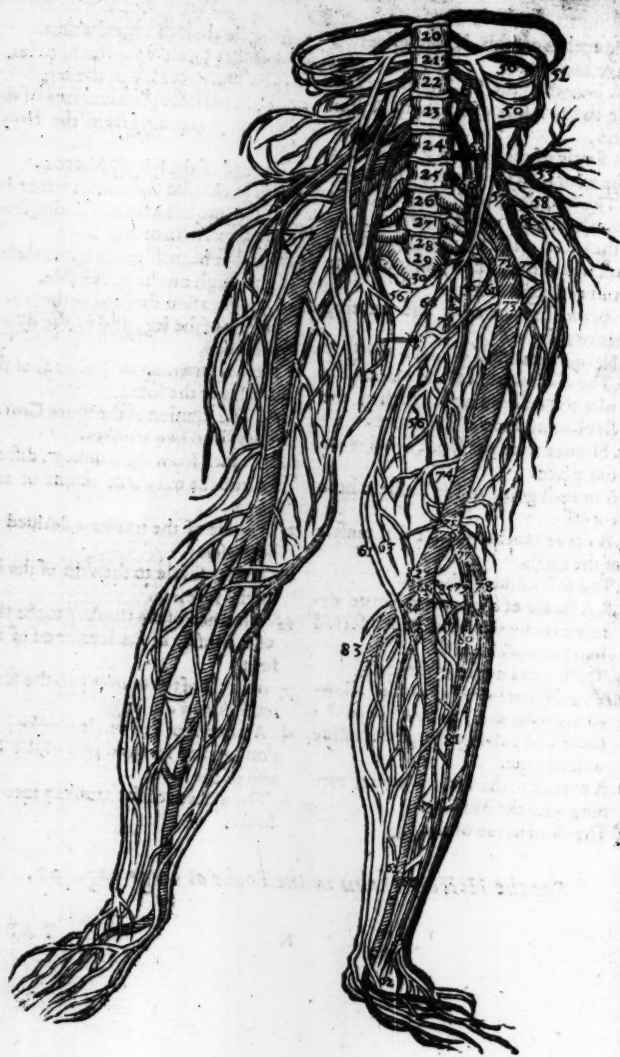
- Pro 20 to 24. E Fine paires issuing out of the Spondels or rack-bones of the loynes.
 30, 30. Nerves going to the muscles of the *Abdomen*.
 3. Branches from these Nerves vnto the broad muscle of the arme.
 From 25 to 30. Six pair of Nerves of the Holy bone.
 53. A branch of the paire 25 to the inside of the hanch-bone, & the muscles of the haunch-bone yssuing therefrom.
 56. The termination or end of the spinall marrow vndiuided.
 57. The first Nerue running vnder the leg of the thigh.
 58. Branches going from this Nerue vnto the skin.
 59 Hence al'o branches going to the muscles, that occupy the outside of the Thigh.
 60 The second Nerue of the leg.
 61, 62. From this Nerue go branches through the inner side of the thigh, and the leg, vnto the lowest parts of the foot at 62.
 63. Surcles from the branch 61. dispersed into the knee.
 64. A branch of the second nerue running vnto the depth of the thigh.
 65. Hence also a branch vnto the muscle of the thigh called *Triceps*.
 66. The third nerue of the leg.
 67. Propagations from this 3 Nerue, vnto the muscles occupying the hole of the shane-bone.
 68. Another branch vnto the skin, on the inside of the thigh.
 69. A portion of the third nerue lying deep, which goeth to the muscles.
 70. A portion to the second bending

muscle of the legge.

71. The fourth nerue of the Legge, which is the thickest of the whole body.
 72. A propagation hereof to the skin, on the backside of the thigh.
 73. Another propagation to the beds of the muscles arising from the Appendix of the *Coxa*.
 74. Another vnto the fourth muscle of the leg and vnto the skin, that is at the ioynt of the knee.
 75. Surcles from the fourth nerue vnto the heades of the muscles of the foote.
 76. The diuision of the fourth nerue of the ham into two trunkes.
 77. The lesser and vter trunk of this diuision.
 78, 78. A branch of the saide Trunke, stretched vnder the skin, and carried to the out-side of the legge and the foote.
 79. The greatest part hereof betwixt the leg and the Brace.
 80. A branch distributed vnto the for-side of the leg vnder the skin, from the branch 79.
 81. The greatest part of the branch 79 going vnto the muscles of the foot.
 82. The inner and thicker trunk of the fourth nerue of the leg in the ham.
 83. A branch creeping along the inside of the leg and of the foot.
 84. A branch of the trunk 82 dispersed into the skin of the calfe.
 85, 85. A branch of the trunk 82. creeping through the for-side of the leg, vnto the top of the foote.
 86. Another branch creeping behinde amongst the muscles of the foote.
 87. The remainder of the trunk 82, conueyed downe by the inner ankle and in his lower part affording to e- uery Toe two small surcles.

See the History in the Booke at Large, pag. 905.

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Table 27. *Sheweth the nerves of the foote, in the large acception.*

- From 20 to 24. E Five paires issuing out of the spondels or rack-bones of the loynes.
- 50, 50. Nerves going to the muscles of the *Abdomen*.
5. Branches from these Nerves vnto the broad muscle of the arme.
- From 25 to 30. Six pair of Nerves of the Holy bone.
53. A branch of the paire 25 to the inside of the hanch-bone, & the muscles of the haunch-bone yssuing therefrom.
56. The termination or end of the spinall marrow vndiuided.
57. The first Nerue running vnder the leg or the thigh.
58. Branches going from this Nerue vnto the skin.
59. Hence al'o branches going to the muscles, that occupy the outside of the Thigh.
60. The second Nerue of the leg.
- 61, 62. From this Nerue go branches through the inner side of the thigh, and the leg, vnto the lowest parte of the foot at 62.
63. Surcles from the branch 61. dispersed into the knee.
64. A branch of the second nerue running vnto the depth of the thigh.
65. Hence also a branch vnto the muscle of the thigh called *Triceps*.
66. The third nerue of the leg.
67. Propagations from this 3 Nerue, vnto the muscles occupying the hole of the share-bone.
68. Another branch vnto the skin, on the inside of the thigh.
69. A portion of the third nerue lying deep, which goeth to the muscles.
70. A portion to the second bending

muscle of the legge.

71. The fourth nerue of the Legge, which is the thickest of the whole body.
72. A propagation hereof to the skin, on the backside of the thigh.
73. Another propagation to the beds of the muscles arising from the Appendix of the *Coxa*.
74. Another vnto the fourth muscle of the leg and vnto the skin, that is at the ioynt of the knee.
75. Surcles from the fourth nerue vnto the heades of the muscles of the foote.
76. The diuision of the fourth nerue of the ham into two trunkes.
77. The lesser and viter trunk of this diuision.
- 78, 78. A branch of the saide Trunke, stretched vnder the skin, and carried to the out-side of the legge and the foote.
79. The greatest part hereof betwixt the leg and the Brace.
80. A branch distributed vnto the for-side of the leg vnder the skin, from the branch 79.
81. The greatest part of the branch 79 going vnto the muscles of the foot.
82. The inner and thicker trunk of the fourth nerue of the leg in the ham.
83. A branch creeping along the inside of the leg and of the foot.
84. A branch of the trunk 82 dispersed into the skin of the calfe.
- 85, 85. A branch of the trunk 82. creeping through the for-side of the leg, vnto the top of the foote.
86. Another branch creeping behinde amongst the muscles of the foote.
87. The remainder of the trunk 82. conueyed downe by the inner ankle and in his lower part affording to e- uery Toe two small surcles.

See the History in the Booke at Large, pag. 905.

K 2

FIG. I.



FIG. II.



FIG. III.

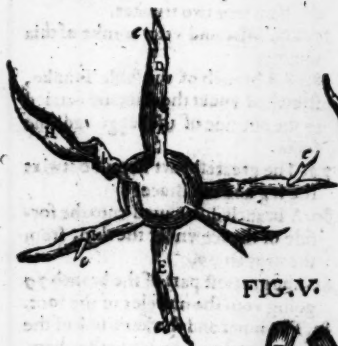


FIG. IV.

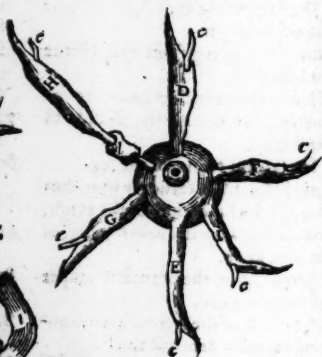


FIG. V.



- Fig. 1. sheweth many Muscles of the eye in their owne seas.*
Fig. 2. sheweth the eye rowled upward, whereby his Muscles may be perceiued.
Fig. 3. & 4. sheweth the Muscles of the eye separated before and behinde with their Nerves.
Fig. 5. Is the eye of an Oxe, with his Muscles seuered, as Vesalius doth shew it.

C. The Muscle lifting vp the eye-lid.

D 1,3,4. The right vpper muscle of the eye, in 3 and 4. with the Nerue.

E 2,3,4. The right lower Muscle of the eye, in 3 and 4. with the Nerue.

F 1,2,3,4. The right externall Muscle of the eye.

G 1,2,3,4. The right internall Muscle of the eye.

H 1,2,3,4. The oblique superiour Muscle or the Pulley, whose Tendon is marked with *a*. and the pulley with *b*.

I 1,2,3,4. The oblique inferiour muscle of the eye.

a 1,2. The tendon of the oblique superiour muscle.

α, β. The second Muscle of the eye-lid lying in the cauitie of the eye, whose broad tendon *b*, is inserted into the eye-lidde.

γ, 5. The haire of the eye-browes.

δ, ε. Two right muscles leading the eye vpward and downward.

ζ, η, 5. Two right Muscles moouing vnto the right and lefte side.

B 1,5. Two oblique Muscles lightly turning the eye.

θ, λ. The seuenth Muscle, which may be diuided into more.

See this in the history at large in Pag. 748.

FIG. I.



FIG. II.



Table 2. Fig. 1. sheweth the Muscles of the Fore-head, the eye-lids and the cheekes.

Figure 2. sheweth the Muscles of the Nose, Lips, the lower Iaw, and of the bone Hyois.

- A 1,2,** The muscle of the fore-head & the right fibres thereof.
- B 1,2,** The temporall muscle.
- a^{by} 2,** his semicircular original.
- CE 1.** The first muscle of the eye-lid compassing the whol lid.
- FD, 1,** The third muscle of the wing of the nose which endeth into the vpper lip.
- GH, 1,** The muscle of the vpper lip.
- I 1,** The broad Mouse-muscle stretched ouer the cheeks & all the lower parts.
- 1 2, 3,** The circumscription or circumference of this muscle.
- I 2,** The grinding muscle or the second muscle of the Iaw.
- M 2,** A muscle forming the cheekes.
- N 2,** The muscle of the lower lip.
- O 2,** A part of the fift muscle of the lower iaw, called *Digastricus*, that is, double bellied.
- QR 2,** The first muscle of the bone *hyois*, growing vnto the rough artery.
- S 2,** The second muscle of the bone *hyois* vnder the chin.
- The lower T in the second Figure sheweth the third muscle of the bone *hyois* stretched to the iaw. The vpper T in the second figure sheweth the insertion of the seauenth muscle of the head.
- V V 2,** Two venters of the 4. muscle of the bone *hyois*.
- The backward K (put in stead of X) sheweth the seauenth muscle of the head and his insertion at the vpper T.
- x 2,** The original of the grinding muscle frō the yoke-bone
- μ 2,** The insertion of this muscle into the lower iaw.
- ρ 2,** Two beginnings of the seauenth muscle of the head.
- τ 2,** his insertion into the *Mamillary* proceffe.

K 4

Table

See the History of this, in the Booke at large, pag. 750.



FIG. II



Table 3. Fig. 1. sheweth the skinne of the Head, together with the Fat and the glandules vnder the eares, and the Muscles of the hinder part of the Head and the Eares.

Figure 2. sheweth the Muscles of the Eares, of the Eye-browes, and a few of the Iawes.

BB. The muscle of the eare springing from the *pericranium* or Scul-skinne.

C. The triangular muscle mouing the skinne of the nowle of the head.

The second Figure.

A. The semicir cular muscle of the eare, drawing the outward Eare vpward, which was noted with B. in the first figure.

B, C, D, E, F, G, The Muscle as it were diuided into three parts, called *Tripartitus*.

H. The hinder part of the outward eare, into which the fore-saide Muscle is fastned.

NNN. The circumference of the temporall Muscle.

O. The Muscle yet couered with the *pericranium*.

P, The Membrane couering the said Muscle drawne aside.

QQQ. The fleshy part of the temporall Muscle.

V, The Muscle *masseter* or grinding muscle, remoued heere from the yoake-bone, whence it hath his originall, that the implantation of the temporall muscle into the proceffe of the iaw might appeare.

X, The Muscles making the cheekes.

Z, A Muscle of the lower lip.

aa, The Muscle of the eye-brow.

bb, The vpper eye-lid hauing a Muscle with transuerse Fibres.

c, The eye-brow hauing a circular Muscle, whereby the externall parts of the eye are exceedingly constringed, as *Placentinus* saith.

See the History of this, in the Booke at large, pag. 751.

Table

See this in the history at large in Pag. 756.

FIG. III.



FIG. IIII.



Table 4. Fig. 3. sheweth some muscles of the Iaw, the Larynx, and the bone Hyois.

Figure 4. sheweth some parts lying in the mouth.

- A, A hole in the fore-head bone, sending a small Nerue into the brim of the seate of the eye. B, The temporall muscle.
 C, A fungous substance of the lip, together with the nerues stretched on both sides vnto it.
 E, A hole in the cheek, bending a nerue vnto the face.
 G, A part of the yoke-bone heere taken away.
 I, The *Masseter* or grinding muscle. K, A portion of the seuench muscle of the head cut away. L, the bone *Hyois* bared from a few muscles. M, The *Buccinator* or Trumpeter.
 m, The sixt muscle of the bone *Hyois*, according to *Fallopins*.
 O P, The double bellied muscle of the Iaw.
 Q, The second of the common muscles of the Larynx.
 R, The first of the common muscles of the Larynx.
 S, A portion of the second muscle of the head.
 V, V 2, Venters or bellies of the fourth muscle of the *Hyois*.
 X, The fourth *Leuator* or heauer of the shoulder-blade.
 Y, The first muscle of the Chest vnder the coller-bone.

Fig. 4. A, A portion of the temporall muscle.

- B, A sharpe proceffe of the lower iaw, into which the temporall muscle is inserted. * The *Palate*.
 C, The left part of the lower iaw. D, The fourth muscle of the lower iaw lying in the mouth. E, The *Gargareon* or *Vunla*.
 F, The vpper Glandules at the *Vunla*.
 G, The lower Glandules at the Larynx.
 H, The muscles of the head and the necke mingled.
 I, The tongue with the *Epiglottis* or ouer-tongue.
 K, The rough artery bared from the muscles.
 L, The bed of vessels neere the Larynx, and the first muscle of the backe.
 N, O, The fift muscle of the lower iaw, called *Digastricus*, hanging from his originall.
 X, The fourth muscle of the shoulder-blade arising from the neck.

Table

Table A. The dissection of the human body, the first part, showing the muscles of the neck and the first part of the chest.

A, A hole in the skin of the neck, through which the trachea passes. B, B the trachea. C, C the larynx. D, D the thyroid gland. E, E the cartilages of the larynx. F, F the muscles of the neck.

G, G the muscles of the chest. H, H the ribs. I, I the sternum. K, K the lungs. L, L the heart. M, M the diaphragm. N, N the muscles of the abdomen.

O, O the muscles of the back. P, P the muscles of the arms. Q, Q the muscles of the hands. R, R the muscles of the feet. S, S the muscles of the legs.

T, T the muscles of the pelvis. U, U the muscles of the thighs. V, V the muscles of the knees. W, W the muscles of the ankles. X, X the muscles of the feet.

Y, Y the muscles of the hands. Z, Z the muscles of the fingers. A, A the muscles of the thumb. B, B the muscles of the index finger. C, C the muscles of the middle finger. D, D the muscles of the ring finger. E, E the muscles of the little finger.

F, F the muscles of the foot. G, G the muscles of the toes. H, H the muscles of the heel. I, I the muscles of the arch of the foot. K, K the muscles of the ball of the foot. L, L the muscles of the sole of the foot.



*Table 5. wherein some Muscles of the Head, the Chest, the Arme,
and the shoulder-blade are described.*

- I, The proceſſe of the ſhoulder-blade, called the top of the ſhoulder.
- O, The fourth muſcle of the arme, or *greater round Muſcle*, to which *Fallopins* his right muſcle is adioyned, which ſome call the *leſſer round Muſcle*.
- QQ, The fixt muſcle of the arme, or the *upper blade-rider*.
- X, The ſecond muſcle of the ſhoulder-blade, or the *Leuator* or *hauer*.
- Z, The ſecond muſcle of the Cheſt, or the *greater Saw-muſcle*.
- r, The fiſt muſcle of the Cheſt, or the muſcle called *Sacrolumbus*.
- αβ, His place wherein it cleaueth faſt to the longeſt muſcle of the backe.
- γγ, The tendons of this muſcle obliquely inſerted into the ribs.
- ΔΔ, The firſt paire of the muſcles of the head, or of the *Splinters*.
- Ch. 8, 9, Their length, whoſe beginning at 8. and inſertion at 9.
- 10, 11, The ſides of this Muſcle.
- 12, That diſtance where they depart one from the other.
- 13, The two muſcles called *Complexi*, neere their inſertion.
- ϕ, The ſecond muſcle of the backe, or the *Longeſt Muſcle*.
- ϑ, The fourth muſcle of the backe, or the *Semi ſpinatus*.
- λ, The ſhoulder-blade bare.
- ρ, A part of the tranſuerſe muſcle of the *Abdomen*.

See the Hiſtory of this in the Booke at large. pag. 767.

Table

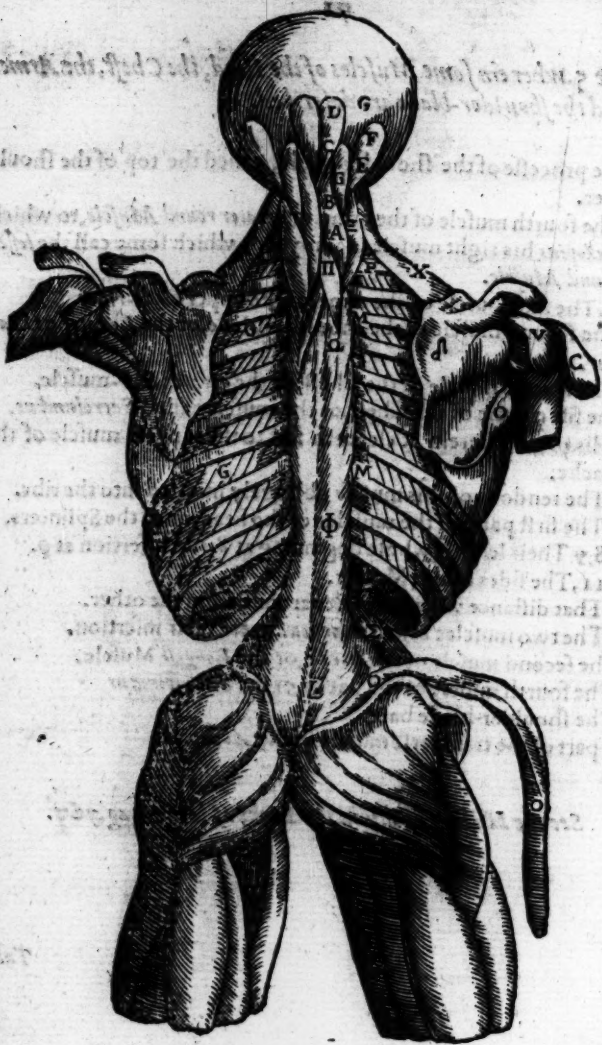
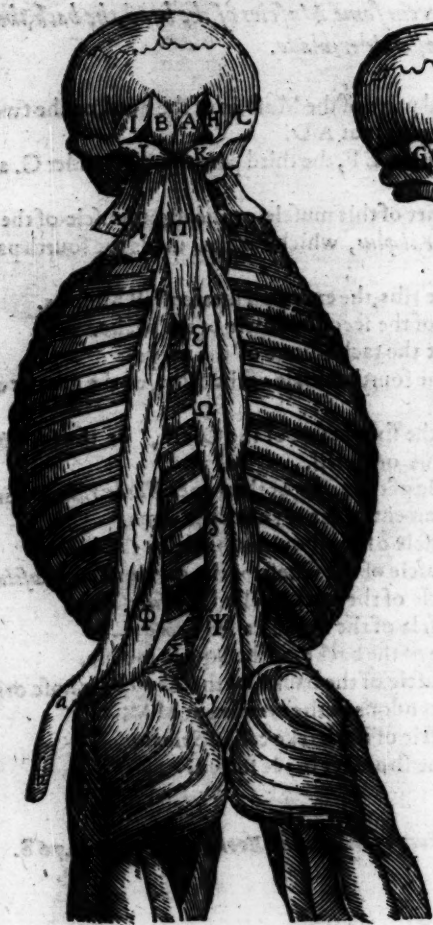


Table 6. Wherein some Muscles of the head, the back, the chest, the arme, and the shoulder-blade.

- A, D. The second paire of the Muscles of the head, or the two *complexi*, the first part is at A D.
 B, C. the second part. E F, the third part rising vp vnder G. and inserted at F.
 G. The fourth part of this muscle, or the right muscle of the head, according to *Falopinus*, which *Vesalins* made the fourth parte of the second.
 GG, betwixt the ribs, the externall intercostall Muscles.
 L. the originall of the second Muscle of the backe.
 M. his tendons at the racke-bone of the necke.
 The vpper O. the fourth muscle of the arme, or the greater round muscle.
 O O the lower, the sixt muscle of the Chest, or the *Sacrolumbus* hanging from his originall.
 Q. the sixt muscle of the arme, or the vpper *Blade-rider* inuerted.
 V. the third Ligament of the ioynt of the arme.
 X, the fourth muscle of the shoulder-blade, or the *beauer*.
 Z, the second muscle of the Chest, or the greater *Saw-muscle*.
 z, the third muscle of the necke, called *transuersalis*.
 Π, the fourth muscle of the necke, called *Spinatus*.
 Σ, the first muscle of the backe, or the Square muscle.
 ϕ, The second muscle of the backe, or the *Longest*, whose original is at L. and his tendons at the *vertebrae* at M M.
 Ω, the fourth muscle of the backe called *Spinatus*.
 ♪, the backe of the shoulder blade flayed.

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TABVLA VII. *Sheweth the Muscles of the Head and the Necke.*

- A,B. The third paire of the muscles of the head, cald *Recti Maiores*.
 C, The mamillary proceffe.
 D, The transuerse proceffe of the first rack-bone of the necke.
 E, The proceffe of the second rack-bone of the necke.
 F,G, The fourth payre of muscles of the head, called *Recti Minores*.
 H,I, The fift payre of muscles of the head, called *Obliqui Superiores*.
 K,L, The sixt paire of muscles of the head, called *Obliqui Inferiores*.
 X, The fourth payre of muscles of the shoulder-blade.
 A, The second muscle of the necke called *Scalenus*, which *Fallopins* maketh the right muscle of the Chest.
 Π, The fourth muscle of the necke, called *Spinatus*.
 Σ, The first muscle of the backe called *Quadratus*.
 ϕ, The second muscle of the backe called *Longissimus*.
 α, The *sinus* or bosome of this muscle, whereby it giueth way vnto the third muscle of the backe, called *Sacer*.
 b, his originall.
 Ψ, The third muscle of the backe, called *Sacer*.
 γ, his originall. δ, his ende.
 Ω, The fourth muscle of the backe called *Semi spinatus*.
 ε, his vpper ende vnder the fourth muscle of the necke.

See the History of this in the Booke as large, pag. 770.

L

Table



A. B. The external parts of the body.
 C. The internal parts of the body.
 D. The bones of the neck.
 E. The bones of the chest.
 F. G. The bones of the arms.
 H. I. The bones of the hands.
 K. L. The bones of the feet.
 M. N. The bones of the legs.
 O. P. The bones of the pelvis.
 Q. R. The bones of the hips.
 S. T. The bones of the thighs.
 U. V. The bones of the knees.
 W. X. The bones of the lower legs.
 Y. Z. The bones of the feet.

A. B. The external parts of the body.
 C. The internal parts of the body.
 D. The bones of the neck.
 E. The bones of the chest.
 F. G. The bones of the arms.
 H. I. The bones of the hands.
 K. L. The bones of the feet.
 M. N. The bones of the legs.
 O. P. The bones of the pelvis.
 Q. R. The bones of the hips.
 S. T. The bones of the thighs.
 U. V. The bones of the knees.
 W. X. The bones of the lower legs.
 Y. Z. The bones of the feet.

Table IX. sheweth the body, such as it appeareth after the bowels of the lower and middle bellies are taken away. The right Arme with his Muscles remaineth in his naturall situation, except the Pectorall and the lesser Saw-muscles, which were necessarily to be separated and taken away with the brest-bone. The left arme is remoued from the side, that the blade of the shoulder and the Clauicle, and those things which lye vnder them, might better vpeare.

- AA The first Muscfe of the cubit, called *Biceps*.
 B. The second muscle of the cubite, in the left arme called *Brachius*.
 D E. The first paire of muscles of the necke vnder the Gullet.
 F. The 2. of the neck arising from the first rib.
 GGG. The outward intercostall muscles.
 HHH. Letters set vpon the ribs which should haue bin placed vpon the inner intercostall muscles.
 I. The left clauicle or collar bone remoued from his place, and bared.
 K. The right clauicle or collar bone in his owne place.
 L. The first muscle of the arme, called *Pectoralis*, remoued from his originall
 asy The circumscription of this muscle.
 s s His Tendon and insertion.
 M The second muscle of the arme called *Deltoides*.
 } H. His originall and insertion.
 N. The same muscle separated and reclined from his originall.
 O. The fourth muscle of the arme called *Rotundus maior*.
 Q The third muscle of the cubite, or the first extendure.
 R. The seauenth of the arme, called *Subcapularis*.
 r His insertion into the arme.
 ξ. The tendon of the third muscle of the arme called *Latissimus*.
 S. The first muscle of the Shoulder-blade called *Serratus minor*, eleuated from his implantation.
 TT. The seuenth muscle of the thigh, called *Iliacus internus*.
 Y. The first muscle of the chest called *subclanius*.
 ZZ. The second muscle of the Chest, called *Serratus maior*.
 ΣΣ. The first muscle of the back, called *quadratus*.
 Ω. The round Promotor or incliner of the Radius or Wand.
 αα. The first bender of the Leg.
 ββ. The second bender of the Legge.
 σσ. The first paire of benders, of the Thigh called *Lumbales*, whose head is marked with a. and his tendon with b.
 υυ. The third paire of benders of the Thigh.
 φφ. Paires of Nerues which goe vnto the thigh.
 ω. The holy bone.

See the History of this in the Booke at large pag. 773.

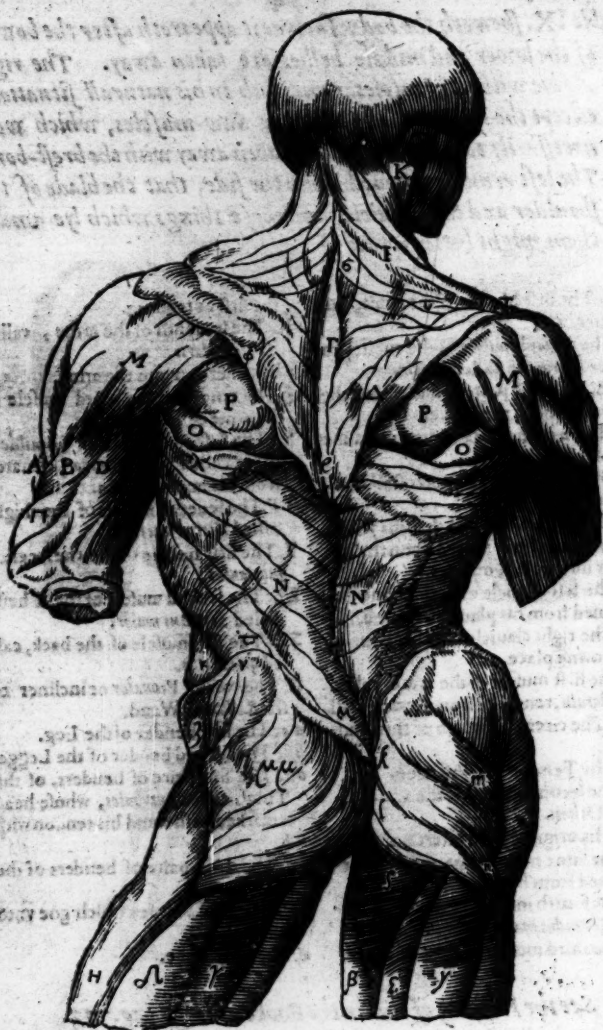
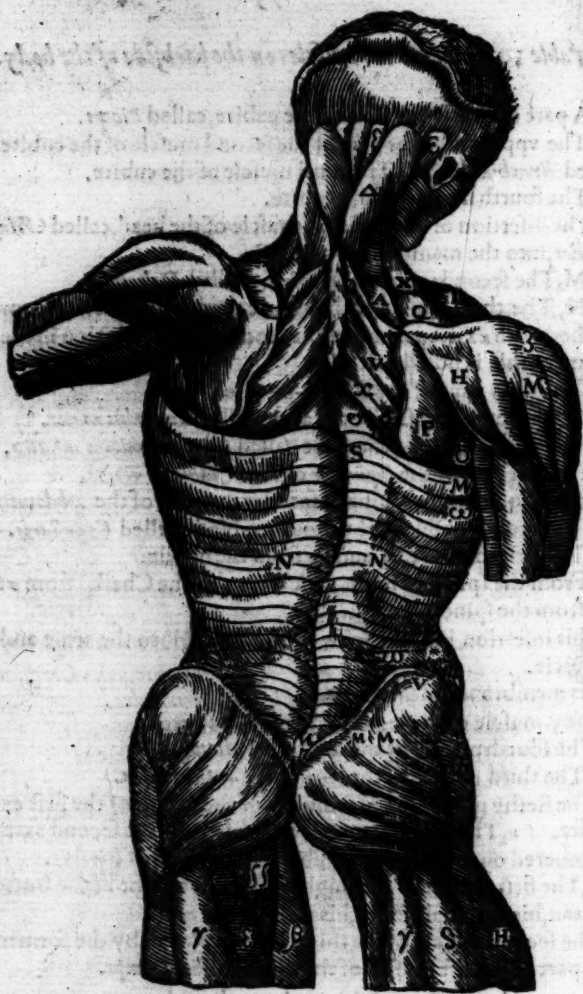


Table 10. Sheweth the muscles on the back side of the body.

- A, A part of the first muscle of the cubite, called *Biceps*.
 B, The vpper and vtter part of the second muscle of the cubite called *Brachialis*. C, The third muscle of the cubite.
 D, The fourth muscle of the cubite.
 K, The insertion of the seauenth muscle of the head, called *Mastoides*, into the mammillary proceffe.
 M, M, The second muscle of the arme called *Deltoides*.
 N, N, The third muscle of the arme called *Latissimus*, circumscribed with $\kappa\lambda\mu$, a part of whose tendon at the insertion in the former table is noted with ξ .
 τ , The vpper part of the Cowle-muscle.
 O, O, The fourth muscle of the arme called *Rotundus maior*.
 P, P, The fift muscle of the arme called *super-Scapularis inferior*.
 Π , The first part of the *supinator* of the *Radius* or wand.
 * A portion of the oblique descendent muscle of the *Abdomen*.
 T, The second muscle of the shoulder-blade called *Cucullaris*.
 $\sigma\pi$, The originall of this muscle from the nowle.
 $\rho\sigma$, From the spines of eight rack-bones of the Chest, from σ to π , from the spines of the necke.
 $\tau\nu$, his insertion into the spine of the blade, into the arme and clauicle.
 ρ , his membranous semicircle.
 β , the γ . muscle of the leg called *Semimembraneus*.
 γ , The fourth muscle of the leg called *Biceps*.
 δ , The third muscle of the leg called *Seminervosus*.
 ζ , The fleshy part of the first muscle of the leg or of the first extender. η , The seauenth muscle of the leg, or the second extender couered ouer with the membranous tendon of the sixt.
 $\mu\mu$, The first muscle of the thigh, or the first author of the buttocks $iklmn$, his originall at ikl , his insertion at mn .
 ν , The second muscle of the thigh hidden almost by the former.
 ϵ , A part of the fift muscle of the thigh called *Triceps*.

See the History of this in the Booke at large pag. 774.



TABVLA XI. *Sheweth some Muscles of the Head and the Chest, the Cowle-Muscle being taken away, as also of the Blade and of the Arme.*

A, The prominent part of the fourth muscle of the Chest, called *ser-ratus posticus superior*.

Δ, The first muscle of the head, called *splenius*.

E, E, The insertion of the second muscle of the head, called *Complexus*. I, The collar bone bared.

M, The backpart of the second muscle of the arme, called *Deltois*.

ζ, H, His backward originall. θ, His implantation into the arm.

NN, The fourth muscle of the arme, called *Latissimus*.

S, μ, His originall from the spines of the racke-bones, and from the holy-bone.

π, The connexion of this muscle with the hanch-bone, which is led in the inside from μ to π.

ρ, The place where it lyeth vpon the lower angle of the Basis of the shoulder-blade.

O, The fourth muscle of the arme, called *Rotundus maior*.

ε, Some muscles of the backe do heere offer themselues.

P, The fift muscle of the arme, called *Super scapularis Inferior*.

Q, The sixt muscle of the arme, called *Super scapularis Superior*.

S, The beginning of the third muscle of the arme, cald *Latissimus*.

V, The third muscle of the blade called *Rhomboides*.

φ X, His originall from the spines of the racke-bones.

ψ, His insertion into the Basis of the shoulder-blade.

χ, The fourth muscle of the blade, called *Lenator*.

* A part of the oblique descendent muscle of the *Abdomen*.

The other Letters in the thigh, haue the same reference which they had in the former Table.

See the History of this in the Booke as large, pag. 775.



FIG. I.



FIG. II.



FIG. III.



TABLE XII. *sheweth in foure figures the muscles of the arme, the Cubite, the Wrist, the wand, and the Fingers of the hand.*

- A 1, 2, 3. The first muscle of the cubit, called Biceps.
 B 2, 3, 4. The second muscle of the cubit, called Brachismus.
 C 2, 3, 4. The third muscle of the cubit, called Longus, or a part thereof.
 D 4. The fourth muscle of the cubit, or the short muscle.
 E 1, 2. The muscle in the palme of the hand.
 F 3. The first muscle of those which bende the foure fingers.
 G 3. A portion of the second of those which bende the foure fingers.
 H 3. The first of those which doe bende the thumbe.
 I 3. The clauicle or collar bone remooued from his seate and bared.
 K 1. The collar bone in his owne place.
 L 1. The pectorall muscle, or the first of the arme.
 a, b, 3. His circumscription and originall.
 d, 1, 1 and 2. His insertion.
 e 1, 2 and 4. The muscle called Deltois, or the second muscle of the arme.
 f, 1. His broad originall.
 g. His insertion.
 h, 3. The muscle called Deltois separated & the inner part of it.
 O 4. The greater round muscle, or the fourth muscle of the arme.
 P 4. The lower Superscapularis, or blade rider, or the fourth muscle of the arme.
 P 4. the lower. The first of those muscles which extend the foure fingers.
 Q. The second muscle of the extenders of the foure fingers.
 S 1, 3. The fourth of the extenders of the foure fingers.
 V 4. The second muscle of those which extend the thumbe.
 Y, 3. The subclavian muscle, or the first muscle of the chest.
 Z 4. The fourth muscle of the extenders of the thumbe.
 a, b, 3. The higher proceffe of the shoulder at a. the lower at b.
 c. 3. The broad Ligament of the ioynt of the shoulderblade with the arme.
 d 3. The lower round Ligament.
 e. The vpper round ligament.
 f, 3. The coniunction of these two Ligaments.
 g 3. The bone of the arme head.
 h, 1, 1, 2. Portions of the muscles of the fingers, from the vter seate of the Cubite, propagated vnto the Tendonnes of the hands.
 I 3. Tendons in the hand reached vnto the outward seate of the fore-finger of the Char. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. In the second & fourth figure: the transuerse ligament of the wrist diuided into so many small circles.
 n. The originall of the first muscle, bending the fingers vnder the muscle, noted with Ω .
 o 3. Fleшы portions of this muscle perforating the foure tendons at r r r r.
 p, q. The transuerse ligament of the Wrist, diuided and led on both sides.
 r r r, 3. Foure tendons carried vnto the fingers.
 f, 3. The vpper munks hood or cowle muscle.
 t. His lower seate.
 u, y. The coniunction of the 3 & 5 muscle of the cubit which Vesalius doth diuide.
 x 4. His insertion, and a portion of the Ell head.
 A, 1, 3, 4. The first muscle bending the wrist.
 O, 1. The second bending the wrists.
 A 4. The first muscle extending the Wriste.
 Z 2, 4. The second extending the wrist.
 II 2, 3, 4. The first supinator of the Wande, which turnes the hand vpperward.
 Ω 1, 2, 3. The other pronator of the wande which turnes the hand downward.
 a 3. The insertion of the Superscapularis, or blade rider.

See the History of this in the Booke at large page 778.

Fig. 1.



TABVLA XIII. Sheweth the Muscles of the Cubite, the Wand and the Fingers.

C, The insertion of the wormy muscles into the first bone of the fingers.

def 3. Portions of the tendons cut off neare vnto their insertion, whereof *d* is the insertion of the Muscle growing to the tendons, *e* the insertion of the first muscle bending the fingers, and *f* of the second.

b 2 The corner of the shoulder blade, whereinto the fourth Muscle of the blade called *Leuator* or the *beauer*, noted in the ten precedent Tables is inserted.

i 2, The higher proesse of the shoulder, or the top of the shoulder.

k 2, The insertion of the vpper blade rider.

l 2, The lower proesse of the shoulder blade.

n 1, 2, The outward neruous head of the muscle, called *Biceps*.

o 1, 2, his neruous head.

p 1, 2, The coition or meeting of these two nerues.

q 1, 2. The tendon of this muscle.

s 2, A part of the *Supinator*, or

muscle which bendeth the hand vpward where it goeth from the arme vnto the cubite.

t 2, his broad tendon inserted into the appendix of the wand.

u 2, The beginning of the second muscle bending the 4 fingers.

A 1, 2, The *Biceps* or the first muscle of the cubite, which hangeth vpon the fourth frō his insertion.

B 1, 2, 3, The second muscle of the cubite, called *Brachians*.

C 1, 2, 3, The third muscle of the cubite, called *longus*.

E 1, The muscle in the palme of the hand, whose broad tendon is at *u*.

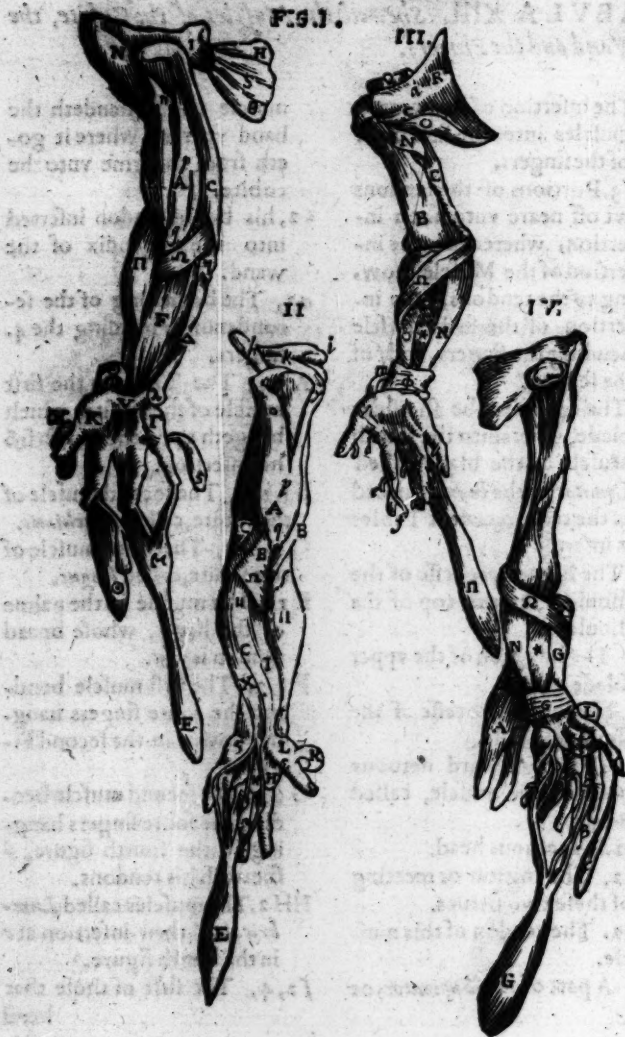
F 1, 2. The first muscle bending the foure fingers hanging downe in the second Figure.

G 2, 4. The second muscle bending the foure fingers hanging in the fourth figure, *β* sheweth his tendons.

HH 2, The muscles called *Lumbricales*, their insertion at *c* in the fourth figure.

s 2, 4, The first of those that bend

F. 61.



bend the thumbe, in the 4. it dependeth from his insertion, and his tendon is at a.

K 1, 2. the second bender of the thumbe.

L 2, 4. the 3. bender of y thumbe.

N 1, the muscle *Deltois* inuerted.

The vpper N in the the 3. figure the muscle called *Larissimus*, the tendon of the third muscle of the arme. The lower N in the 3. and 4. figure; the *Flua* or Ell without flesh.

O, the vpper in the third figure, the fourth greater round muscle of the arme.

o, the lower 3, 4. the wand bared

Q 3, the vpper blade-rider, whose insertion is at f, 2. K.

R 3, the blade-lurker, whose insertion is at a.

S the vpper 1, the lesser Saw.

n 0, His amplitude whereby it groweth to the r bs. 1, The place where it groweth vnto the shoulder-blade. S the lower 1, 2, the thicke muscle of the little finger, or the fourth muscle of the extenders.

X 1, the third extending muscle of the thumbe.

X 2, the place where the muscle noted with G, is diuided into foure fleshy parts.

A 4, the tendons of the second muscle bending the 4. fingers.

y 2, the place wher the tendons of the second muscle do abide

J 2, the place where the tendons

of the first muscle remaine.

2, the tendon of the first muscle bending the thumbe inuerted with the muscles in the hand.

n 0 1, 1, the amplitude of the greater Saw, whereby it is ioyned to the ribs.

n 1 2, the muscles of the fingers growing to the foure tendons of the second muscle in the hand, which are called *Lumbricales* or the worme muscles 13, where it groweth to the angle of the shoulder-blade.

A 1, the beginning and insertion of the bender of the wrist.

μ 1, the tendon of the muscle of the palme of the hand.

V 1, the transuerse ligament.

Γ 1. the muscle called *Interosseus*, or the slender muscle of the little finger in the palme of the hand.

Δ 1, The first muscle bending the wrist.

Θ 1, the second muscle bending the wrist here hangeth down

Π 1, 2, 3, the first *Supinator* of the *Radius* or wand, in the 3.

Figure hanging from his implantation. ϕ 3, 4, the first *pronator* of the wand or y square muscle.

Ω 1, 2, 3, 4. the round *pronator* of the wand, Character 1, 2, 3, in the 4. Figure,

the 4, 5, and 6. muscles bending the thumb. * a ligament going betweene the Ell and the wand.

Tab.

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WILL



III.



22



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Table XIII. *Sheweth the extending Muscles of the Arme, the Cubit, the Wand, and the Fingers.*

- A 1, 2. A part of the muscle called *Biceps*, or the double-headed muscle S 1. The 4 muscle, extending the fore-fingers. T 1. The vpper, the first muscle extending the thumb. V 1, 3. the 2 extending the thumb. Y 3. the original of the 2 muscle extending the wrist. Z 1, 2, 4. the 4 extēdure of the thumb. a, b, 1, 2. the original of the first extēdure of the 4 fingers from the protuberation of the arme at a. and his tendons at b. 4. The origin all of the shorter supinator of the wand. C 1. the original of the first extēdure of the wrist from the vpper protuberation of the arm C 1. Another part of the long extēdure of the cubite. d 1. His insertion at the little finger. e 1. The spine of the blade, & top of the shoulder. f, g. The original of the Cowl muscle in the hinder part, from the spine of the blade. h 1. His insertion, i 1. The membranous ligament of the wand, tying the vpper part to the arme. j, k, m, n 2, 3. The vpper part of the 2 muscle, extending the thumb, marked with V. inserted into the bone of the wrist at k, l. the lower part divided into two at l, the one vnder the Wrist the bone that sustaineth the
- thumb at m, the other inserted into the thumb at n. 2, 3, 2. The 3. extending muscle noted with R. cut into two parts q 4. The back of the shoulderblade bare. r 1. the original of the 3 extēdure of the wrist. s, t 3. The original of his horned tendon; the insertion t x 1, 2. A place of the Ell without flesh. Δ 1, 2. The first bender of the wrist. A 1, 2. the first extēdure of the wrist. m in Fig. 2. hanging, whose original is at c. and insertion at d. H 1, 2, 3. the first supinator of the wand, his beginning is at 4. insertion at f. Fig. 4. Σ 2, 3, 4. The shorter supinator of the Radius, whose beginning at a, his insertion at γ. Σ 2, 3, 4. The second muscle extending the wrist. a, b, 4. the beginning of the first supinator of the Wād from the arme at a, whose insertion at β. γ 4. The insertion of the shorter supinator of the Wand, δ 1, 4. A place where certain bosoms are prepared for the transporting of the tendons, and containing a gristle of that place. ζ 4. Ligaments ioyning the bones of the wrist together. η 3, 4. A Ligament in the midst betwixte the Ell and the Wand.
- A 1, 2. A part of the muscle called *Biceps*, or the double-headed muscle S 1. The 4 muscle, extending the fore-fingers. T 1. The vpper, the first muscle extending the thumb. V 1, 3. the 2 extending the thumb. Y 3. the original of the 2 muscle extending the wrist. Z 1, 2, 4. the 4 extēdure of the thumb. a, b, 1, 2. the original of the first extēdure of the 4 fingers from the protuberation of the arme at a. and his tendons at b. 4. The origin all of the shorter supinator of the wand. C 1. the original of the first extēdure of the wrist from the vpper protuberation of the arm C 1. Another part of the long extēdure of the cubite. d 1. His insertion at the little finger. e 1. The spine of the blade, & top of the shoulder. f, g. The original of the Cowl muscle in the hinder part, from the spine of the blade. h 1. His insertion, i 1. The membranous ligament of the wand, tying the vpper part to the arme. j, k, m, n 2, 3. The vpper part of the 2 muscle, extending the thumb, marked with V. inserted into the bone of the wrist at k, l. the lower part divided into two at l, the one vnder the Wrist the bone that sustaineth the
- thumb at m, the other inserted into the thumb at n. 2, 3, 2. The 3. extending muscle noted with R. cut into two parts q 4. The back of the shoulderblade bare. r 1. the original of the 3 extēdure of the wrist. s, t 3. The original of his horned tendon; the insertion t x 1, 2. A place of the Ell without flesh. Δ 1, 2. The first bender of the wrist. A 1, 2. the first extēdure of the wrist. m in Fig. 2. hanging, whose original is at c. and insertion at d. H 1, 2, 3. the first supinator of the wand, his beginning is at 4. insertion at f. Fig. 4. Σ 2, 3, 4. The shorter supinator of the Radius, whose beginning at a, his insertion at γ. Σ 2, 3, 4. The second muscle extending the wrist. a, b, 4. the beginning of the first supinator of the Wād from the arme at a, whose insertion at β. γ 4. The insertion of the shorter supinator of the Wand, δ 1, 4. A place where certain bosoms are prepared for the transporting of the tendons, and containing a gristle of that place. ζ 4. Ligaments ioyning the bones of the wrist together. η 3, 4. A Ligament in the midst betwixte the Ell and the Wand.

See the History of this in the Booke at large page 783.



The figure is a human body, showing the internal organs and the structure of the bones. The figure is standing, and the arms are at the sides. The figure is facing forward, and the head is slightly turned to the right. The figure is wearing a simple loincloth. The engraving is detailed, showing the texture of the organs and the structure of the bones. The figure is a human body, showing the internal organs and the structure of the bones. The figure is standing, and the arms are at the sides. The figure is facing forward, and the head is slightly turned to the right. The figure is wearing a simple loincloth. The engraving is detailed, showing the texture of the organs and the structure of the bones.

Table 25. Sheweth the Cavities of the middle and the lower Bellies, all the Bowels being taken out where the Bones and Muscles do remaine, excepting the Breast-bone.

- A B, The first muscle bending the necke called *Longus*.
 C C, The second bender of the necke called *Scalenus*.
 D D D D, The outward intercostall muscles.
 E E E E, The inner intercostall muscles.
 F F F, The second muscle of the chest, called *Serratus maior*.
 G, The first muscle of the shoulder-blade called *Serratus minor* separated from his originall.
 H, The first muscle of the arme called *Pectoralis*, separated from his originall.
 I, The second muscle of the arme called *Deltoides*.
 K, The bone of the arme without flesh.
 L, The first muscle of the cubite called *Biceps*.
 M, The second muscle of the cubite called *Brachialis*.
 N, The clauicle or collar-bone bent backward.
 O, The first muscle of the chest called *Subclavius*.
 P, The vpper proceffe of the shoulder-blade.
 Q, The first muscle of the head called *obliquus inferior*.
 R, The second muscle of the head called *Complexus*.
 S, The fourth muscle of the shoulder-blade called *Leuator*.
 T V, The two bellies of the fourth muscle of the bone *Hyois*.
 X X a a, The fift muscle of the back whose originall is at a a.
 Y Y b b c c, The sixt muscle of the thigh called *Psoe*, whose originall is at c c, and tendon at b b.
 Z Z, The seventh muscle of the thigh. d, The holy-bone
 e e e, The holes of the holy-bone out of which the nerves do issue.
 f, A portion of the fift muscle of the thigh arising from the share-bone.
 g, The share-bone bared.
 h, The ninth muscle of the thigh, or the first *circumflexor*.

See the History of this in the Booke at large pag. 771.

M

Tab.

FIG. I.



FIG. II.



FIG. III.



Table 16. Sheweth some Muscles of the Cubite, the Wand, the Thumbe, and those we call Interosseï, or bone-bound Muscles.

- g 1, 2, The shoulder-blade bare, and in the second figure is his interior part.
- b 1, 2, 3, The second muscle of the cubite called *Brachianus*, whose double original in the third figure is noted with v, and his insertion at o.
- C 1, Muscles extending the cubite, which are accounted by *Vesalins* three. The third at i, the 5. at n and the 4. at a.
- G 2, the insertion of the muscle called *Brachianus*.
- N 1, 2, 3, The Ell bared from the flesh.
- O 1, 2, 3, The *Radius* also with flesh.
- Q 1, the vpper blade-rider inuerted.
- R 2, The same supercapularis hanging downe.
- X 2, two muscles bending the second ioynt of the thumbe.
- F 2, 3, One of the muscles cald *Interosseï*, applied to the root of the 1. ioynt of the thumb, but in the third figure are the *Interosseï* in the palme of the hand, & fill the distances betwixt the bones of the wrist.
- Σ 1, The short Supinator of the wand beñding downeward.
- ϑ 3. The square muscle of the wand bending downe.
- Ω 1, 2, the round muscle of the wand called *Pronator*, whose insertion is noted with G. This in the second figure is hung from his insertion.
- θ 1, The bone of the arme altogether without flesh.
- π 1, the first muscle of the cubite at i, the fourth at λ, the fist at v, or the three extending muscles.
- μ 1, the insertion of the muscle of the wand called *Pronator*, at n.
- 15, 2, 3, V. The originall of the second muscle of the arme, called *Brachianus*, on eyther side his insertion in the secōd figure at G, in the third at O.
- 1, 2, 3. char. 1. The fourth, fist, and sixt benders of the thumbe.
- * Heere a ligament cometh betwene the Ell and the wand.

M 2

Tab.

See the History of this, in the Booke at large, pag. 784.



*Table 17. Sheweth the muscles especially of the Chest, the Head,
and of the shoulder-blade.*

- A, The 4. muscle of the Chest, or the vpper & hinder Saw-muscle.
 B, The 5. muscle of the chest, or the lower and hinder Saw-muscle.
 a, b, A membranous beginning of the muscle of the *Abdomen*, descending obliquely downe from the spine of the backe.
 C, The first muscle extending the cubite at c, his originall is from the necke of the arme, and from the lower Basis of the blade at d.
 E, The originall of the 4. muscle of the bone *humeri* from the blade.
 G, G, The outward intercostall muscles.
 I, The Clavicule or Coller-bone bared.
 N the vpper, the second muscle of the arme called *Deltoides*.
 Char. 4. 5, The beginning of this muscle.
 N, The third muscle of the arme or the broad muscle separated.
 O, The fourth muscle of the arme or the lower *Super Scapularis* or blade-rider.
 1, 2, 3, charact. His originall at the basis of the shoulder-blade at 1, 2, and his insertion into the ioynt of the arme at 3.
 Q, The sixt muscle of the arme or the vpper *Super Scapularis*.
 X, The 4. muscle of the blade called *Leuator*, or the heauer.
 Z, The second muscle of the chest or the greater Saw-muscle.
 7, 7, Charact. The ribs.
 I, The sixt muscle of the chest, or the muscle called *Sacrolumbus*.
 A, The first muscle of the head or the splinter.
 EE, The second muscle of the head or the insertion of the muscles called *Complexi*.
 ♣, The second muscle of the backe or the longest muscle.
 α, The fourth muscle of the backe called *Semi-splicatus*.

See the History in the Booke at large pag. 794.

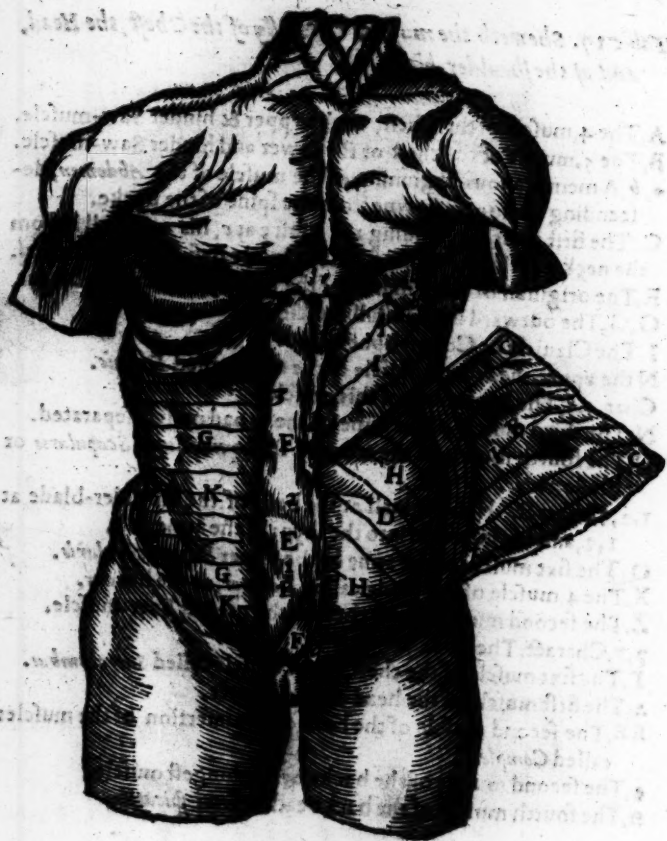


Table 18. Sheweth all the Muscles of the lower belly, on the left side the oblique Muscles, and on the right side the Piramidall, the right and the transverse.

- A. The upper part of the oblique externall or descending muscle not separated, wherein his connexion at *bb*, with the Saw-muscle at *ee* is declared, and his implantation at *C C* into the white line at *dd*.
- B B, The lower part of the oblique descending muscle, separated from the white line at *d*.
- C C. His tendon.
- D, The oblique descending muscle.
- E E. The right muscle on the right side, from which both the oblique muscles are removed.
- 1, 2, 3. The intersections of the right muscles.
- F, The Piramidall muscle on the right hand, for both the left and the right Piramidall muscles are under the oblique.
- f. The fleshy originall of the oblique externall muscles from the haunch bone.
- g. Their beginning from the share-bone, as also the Piramidall muscles originall.
- G G. The transverse muscle.
- H H. The fibres of the oblique ascending muscle.
- I. The fibres of the oblique descending muscle, that so the decussation may appeare.
- K K. The fibres of the transverse muscle.

See this in the history at large in Pag. 798.



Table 19. Sheweth the Right, the Tranuerse, and the Piramidall Muscles.

- A, A*, The right Muscles of the *Abdomen*.
bb, Their neruous originall.
cc, Their implantation.
ddddd, Their interseptions.
ee, The white line, where the right muscles doe depart one from another.
f, The coniunction of the right muscles vnder the Nauill.
g, The *Piramidall* Muscles.
h, The membrane of the oblique ascending muscle which cleaueth fast vnto the tendon of the tranuerse muscle, & so attaineth vnto the right muscle.
i, The oblique ascending muscle heere reflected from the *Abdomen*.
ke, The production of the *Peritonaeum* or rim of the belly with the seed-vessels.
lll, The tranuerse muscles.
m, The groynes.
n, The circles which shew the bodies of the yard cut away.
o, The share-bone without flesh.
pp, The greater Saw-muscle.
q, The lesser Saw-muscle.
r, s, t, His amplitude and fastening to the ribs.

See the History of this in the Booke at large. pag. 799

Table



Table 20. With those that follow, shew the sixe Muscles of the Leg, the Thigh, and of the Foote. Fig. 1 sheweth the fore and musculous part of the left Thigh. Fig. 2 sheweth the internall and laterall part of it. And Fig. 3. sheweth the externall part of it.

A A, The holy-bone.

B 2, A ligament drawne from the holy-bone to the hip.

G 1, 2. The seat of y^e holy bone.

H 2, the third muscle extending the soale called *Plantaris*,

I 1, the fourth muscle extending the foot, or the soale muscle.

K 2, The fift muscle extending the foote, called *Tibius Posterioris*.

L 1, The first muscle bending y^e foot called *Tibius anticus*.

M 1, 3. The second bender of the foote called *Peronius primus*.

N 3, the third bēder of the foot called *Peronius secundus*.

P 1, 3, The second extender of the toes, or the stretchers.

R, The 1. bender of the toes, or the great bender.

T 1, 2. The lower abductor of the great toe.

V 3, the abductor of y^e little toe.

* 2, Tendons carried vnto the toes of the foote.

X 2, the internall part of the 4. muscle of the thigh, as it were three-fold, at a, c, f.

Y 1, the vpper abductor of the toes.

a, c, f. A part of the tenth muscle

of the thigh, as it were three-fold, at a, c, f. and carried vnto the great proces of the thigh

† 2, A great nerue lying vppon the tenth muscle betweene x and a.

α 1, 2, The muscle of the leg, or the first bender which is the longest muscle.

α 1, 3, his originall.

β 1 2, his tendon.

β 1 2, the muscle of the leg, or the second bender which is the slender muscle.

de 2, his originall.

d, his tendon.

γ 2, 3, the third muscle bending the *Tibia*, cald *Seminervosus*.

δ 1, 3, the fourth muscle bending the leg, called *Biceps*, or the double headed muscle.

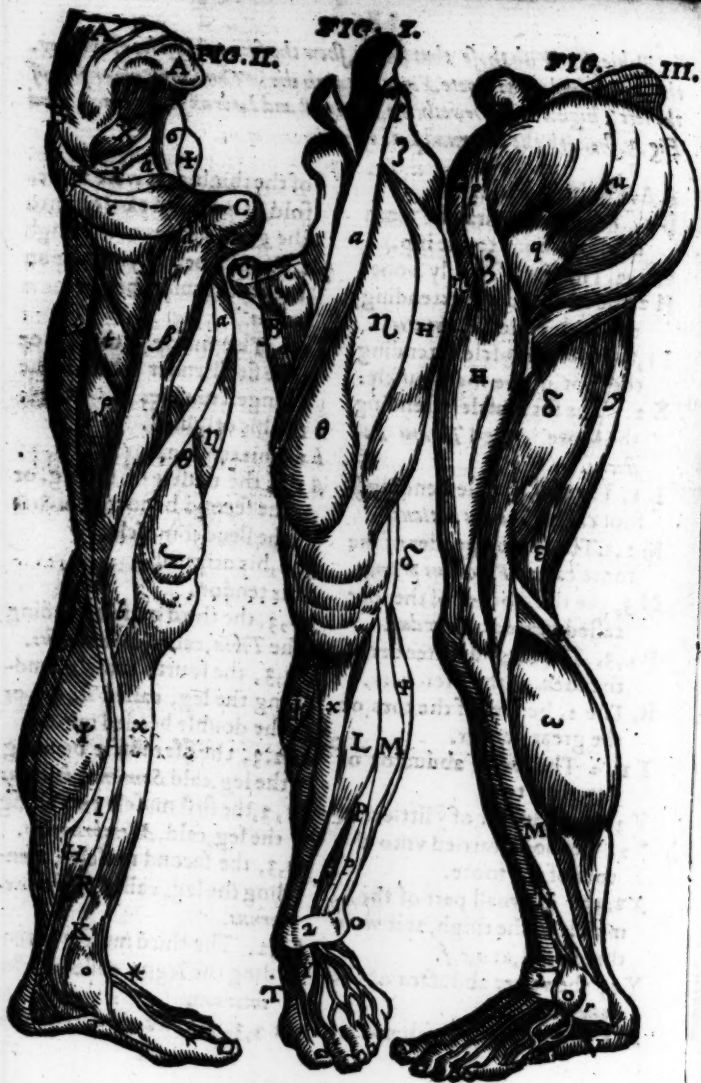
ε 2, 3, the fift muscle bending the leg, cald *Semimembraneus*

ζ 1, 2, the first muscle extending the leg, cald, *Membranosus*.

η 1, 3, the second muscle extending the leg, called *Vastus externus*.

θ 1, 2. The third muscle extending the legge, called *Vastus internus*.

ι 1 2, 3. the fourth extender of the



- the legge, or the *Right* muscle.
- μ 3, The first extender of the thigh, called *Gluteus maior*.
- α 2, The inner ankle.
- ν 1, 3, The vter ankle.
- ρ 1, A fleshy part of the first extender of the leg.
- ρ 2, The fist extender of the thigh called *Triceps*, or the three headed muscle.
- σ 2, The first bender of the thigh called *Lumbalis*.
- τ 2, The second bender of the thigh called *Iliacus*.
- υ 1, The third bender of the thigh.
- φ 1, 2, The first extender of the foote, or the internall *Gastrocnimius*.
- ω 1, 2, 3, The third extender of the foote, or the externall *Gastrocnimius*.
- π 1, A portion of the second extender of the toes, which *Perisphalus* maketh the ninth muscle of the foote.
- q 3, The greater processe of the thigh, called *Rotator*.
- ρ 3, The transuerse ligament reaching from the brace to the heele.
- ς 2, A portion of the fist muscle of the thigh.
- τ 2, The bone of the legge bare.
- υ 1, 3, The tendon of the first extender of the toes.
- z 1, 3, A transuerse ligament aboue the foote.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, pag. 806.

Table

FIG. IV.



FIG. V.



FIG. VI.



TABVLA XXI, *sheweth especially the Muscles of the Thigh and the Legge.*

- a 4, The first muscle of the leg called Longissimus.
 b 4, 5, The second muscle of the leg, called Gracilis.
 c 4, 5, 6, The third bender of the leg, called Semitendinosus.
 d 4, 5, 6, The fourth bender of the leg, called Biceps.
 e 4, 5, 6, The fifth bender of the legge, called Semimembraneus.
 f 4, The first extender of the legge, called Membranosus.
 g 4, 5, 6, The second extender of the legg or the muscle called Vastus externus.
 h 4, 5, 6, The third extender of the leg, called Vastus internus.
 i 4, The fourth extender of the leg, called Rectus, or the right muscle.
 k 4, 5, The first muscle extending the thigh, called Gluteus maior.
 l 4, 5, The second extender of the thigh called Gluteus medius.
 m 4, The third extender of the thigh, called Gluteus minor.
 n 5, The fourth extender of the thigh called Iliacus externus.
 o 4, 5, The fifth extender of the thigh, called Triceps, or rather Quadriceps.
 p 6, The hinder part of the muscle.
 q 5, 6, The first circumdator of the muscle, leading the thigh about, called Obturator internus, together with fleshy portions both above and below, and growing vnto it.
 r 4, The first extender of the foot, called Gastrocnimius internus.
 s 4, The second extender of the foot, called Gastrocnimius externus.
 t b c 4, The original of the first extender of the thigh.
 d e, His insertion.
 f g, 5, 6, The original of the third bender of the legge, called Semitendinosus at f, the beginning of his tendons at g.
- i k, 5, The semicircular original of the second extender of the thigh at h, his insertion into a proceffe of the thigh.
 h i, The head of the muscle called Biceps, or the fourth bender of the leg.
 k 6, A fleshy portion, whereby it is increased.
 l i 4, The fourth extender of the foot called Plantaris.
 m 4, A portion of the fifth muscle, extending the legg, or the muscle called Semimembraneus.
 n n o 6, His head m, the beginning of his tendon; o, A bosome or cavity in which the third extender of the leg doth rest at n.
 r 4, A fleshy part of the extender of the leg, called Membranosus, at p his original.
 p 6, The backe of the haunch-bone bare.
 l x 6, The circumscription of the 3 bender of the thigh.
 f 6, The insertion of the third and fourth extenders of the thigh.
 t y 6, The great and vnter proceffe of the thigh.
 u y 6, A ligament going from the holybone into the acute proceffe of the hip.
 x 5, A ligament going from the holy bone, into the backe part of the hip.
 y 5, The fourth Nerue, which is the greatest nerue of the whole leg, wherein is the tumor collected, which causeth the hip gout.
 * A sinus or cavity wherein the great veine of the legge, and the artery together, with the nerue are conueyed.
 12 Ch. 6, The fourth nerue parted into two in the ham, the greater branch 1. the lesser 2.
 34 Char. 6. The membranous beginning of the oblique ascendent muscle of the Abdomen from the spine of the backe.
 3, 3, Character 6. Two fleshy portions, or the fleshy pouch, and heauing to the 2. Circumactor, or compassing muscle of the thigh

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FIG. LVII.

FIG. VIII.

FIG. IX.



TABVLA 22. sheweth some muscles of the leg and the foote.

- a 7, 8. The first bending muscle of the leg, called *Longissimus*.
 β 7, 9. The second bender of the leg, called *Gracilis*.
 γ 7, 8. The first extender of the legge called *Atembransius*.
 δ 8, 9. The second extender of the leg called *Vastus externus*.
 ε 7, 8, 9. The thirde extender of the leg, called *Vastus internus*.
 ζ 6. A sinus or cavity vpon which the 9 muscle of the thigh lyeth.
 η 7, 8, 9. The fourth extender of the leg, called *Rectus*.
 θ 2, 3. Char. 8. The originall 2. The Tendon 2 the place where the tendon groweth, to the tendons vnder it.
 ι 8. The first extending muscle of the thigh.
 κ 8, 9. The 2 extender of the Thigh.
 λ 9. A portion of the fist muscle of the thigh, called *Triceps*.
 μ 8. The first bender of the thigh, called *Lumbalis*.
 ν 8. The second bender of the Thigh called *Iliacus internus*.
 ξ 2, 3. char. 8. His originall 1. Tendon 2 the place where the tendon groweth to the tendons vnder it.
 ο 7, 8, 9. The third bender of the thigh called *Gluteus minor*.
 π 8. The second externall extender of the foot.
 ρ 7, 8. The tendon of the first muscle of the leg neere the knee.
 σ 7. The infertion of the first, second, and third muscle of the Leg.
 τ 8. The inner ankle.
 θ 7. The fleshy part of the first extender of the legge, his large Membrane at 9.
 ς 7. His originall.
 ζ 8. His infertion.
 η 7, 8, 9. The beginning of the second extender of the legge.
 θ 7. His infertion.
 ι 8. His Tendon.
 κ 7, 8. The tendon of the first extender of the toes at the great toe.
 λ 7, 8, 9. The place of the share bone.
 μ 7. The third extender of the foote, called *Plantaris*.
 ν 7. The fourth extender of the foote called *Soleus*.
 ξ 8. The fist extender of the foot called *Tibialis posterior*.
 ζ 7, 8. The first extender of the foot, called *Tibialis anterior*.
 η 8, 9. The second bender of the foot called *Peroneus primus*.
 θ 8, 9. The third bender of the foote, called *Peroneus secundus*.
 ι 8, 9. The first extender of the toes, called *Pollis inferior*.
 κ 7, 8, 9. The second extender of the Toes.
 λ 8, 9. A portion of the muscle, which *Vesalius* maketh the ninth muscle of the foote.
 μ 10, 11, 12. char. 8. The originall thereof 10, his diuision into Tendons 11, the infertion of the ninth muscle, 12.
 ν 9. the second bender of the toes called *Flexor magnus*.
 ξ 7. The lower abductor of the great toe.
 η 8, 9. The bone of the legge bare.
 θ 8, 9. The vpper abductor of the toes.
 ι 7, 8. The muscle called *crureus*.
 κ 7. The first extender of the foot called *Gastrocnemius internus*.

N

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FIG.

XIII.

FIG. XV.

FIG. XIV



TABVLA XXII. sheweth the Muscles of the Thigh
and of the Foote.

- α 14, A tendon made of three muscles of the foote, and inserted into the heele.
 β 14, The beginning of the tendon of the first *Peronæus* out of the middle of his body.
 γ 14, The tendon of the second *Peronæus* reflected vnto the outward ankle.
 δ 13, The fourth bending muscle of the leg called *Biceps*, hanging downe.
 ε 13, The fifth bender of the leg, called *Semimembraneus*, hanging downe.
 ζ 15, A ligament in the sole of the foote serving in stead of the broad tendon.
 η 13, The second extender of the legge called *Vastus externus*.
 θ 13, 14, The third extender of the legge called *Vastus internus*.
 ι 13, 14, An acute ligament going from the holy-bone into the processe of the hip bone.
 κ 14, The muscle called *Popliteus*, moving the leg obliquely.
 λ 13, A portion of the 3. muscle extending the thigh.
 μ 13, The fourth extender of the thigh, or a portion of the *Illiack* muscle.
 ν 13, 14, The fifth extender of the thigh called *Triceps*.
 ξ 13, Another part of the fifth muscle.
 ο 13, The first bender of the thigh called *Lumbalis*.
 π, The second bender of the thigh or a tendon of the internal *Illiack* muscle.
 ϑ 14, The first compasser of the thigh called *Oburator externus*.
 χ 13, 14, The second compasser of the thigh called *Oburator internus*.
 ψ 13, 14, The second extender of the foote, called *Gastrocnimius externus*.
 φ 13, The beginning of the two extenders of the feet.
 ς 13, Their fleshy beginning.
 d 13, Their contiguity or meeting together.
 ζ 13, The swelling of both the calves.
 N 2

FIG. XIII.



FIG. XV.



FIG. XIV.

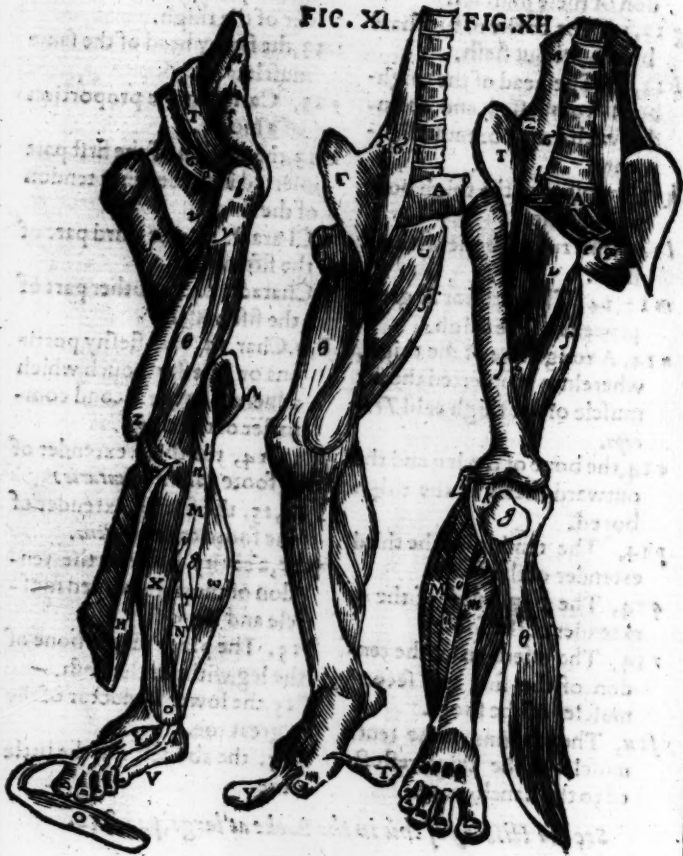


- f* 13, The beginning of the tendon of these muscles.
- g* 13, 14, The backe of the share bone without flesh.
- h* 13, 14, The head of the thigh bone compassed and defended with a membranous ligament.
- k* 13, the place of the thigh bone without flesh.
- l* 14, The rumpe bone without flesh.
- m* 13, 14, The exterior & great procelle of the thigh.
- n* 14, A rough line of the thigh, whereinto is inserted the fist muscle of the thigh cald *Triiceps*.
- o* 14, the bone of the leg and the outward head of the thigh bored.
- p* 14, The tendon of the third extender of the foote.
- q* 14, The beginning of the 4. extender of the foote.
- r* 14, The insertion of the tendon of the first and second muscles of the foote.
- s* 14, The tendons of the tenth muscles of the thigh reflected to the hanch-bone.
- u* 13, The nervous head of the backe part of the fist extender of the thigh.
- x* 13, the fleshy head of the same muscle.
- y* 13, Carrying the proportion of a mouse.
- z* 13, the tendon of the first part inserted into the inner tendon of the thigh.
- 6*. Charact. 13, the third part of the fist muscle.
- 7*. Charact. 14, Another part of the fist muscle.
- 8, 9*. Char. 13, two fleshy portions or *2* fleshy pouch which adhereth to the second compasser of the thigh.
- H* 13, 14, the third extender of the foote called *Plantaris*.
- I* 14, 15, the fourth extender of the foote called *Soleus*.
- †* 15, a cavity betwixt the tendon of the fore-named muscle and the other.
- ** 15, The place of the bone of the leg without the flesh.
- T* 15, the lower abductor of the great toe.
- V* 15, the abductor of the little toe.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, pag. 812.

FIG. XI.

FIG. XII.



TABVLA XXV.

Sheweth some Muscles of the Thigh, the Legge, the Foote, and the Toes.

- a, 10 The spine of the haunch-bone bared from the muscles,
 b, 10. The greater exterior proceſſe of the thigh.
 a, b, 12. The originall of the firſt extender of the thigh at a, his original at b.
 c 12, The ſhare-bone bared.
 f, 12, The thigh bone without fleſh.
 g, 12, The back part of the whirle bone regarding the ioynt, the Tendons grow to the foreſide.
 h 12, The tendon of the ſecond extender of the legge, called *Vastus exter. mus.*
 i 12, The inſertion of the fourth bender of the leg called *Biceps.*
 k 12, The Connexion into one of the tendons, of the 7, 8, and 9, Muscles.
 l 12 The tendon of the ninth muſcle of the legge, called *Rectus.*
 m 12, The fore-part of the legg-bone without fleſh.
 n 10, The originall of the ſecond bender of the foote.
 n 12, The fore part of the Brace bared.
 o 12, A Ligament placed between the bone of the Leg, and the Brace.
 o 10, The outward ankle.
 p, q, 10, The body of the ſecond bender of the foot, before and behind.
 r 10, The beginning of the Tendon of this muſcle ariſing out of the midſt of his body.
 f 10, The tendon of the third bender of the foot reflected to the outwarde ankle.
 y 10, The originall of the third extender of the leg called *Vastus internus.*
 d 10, The fourth bender of the legge, called *Biceps.*
 s 10, 11, 12. The thirde extender of the leg, called *Vastus internus.*
 z 10, The third extender of the thigh, called *Gluteus minor.*
 p 10, 11, 12, The firſt muſcle of the thigh called *Triceps.*
 e 10, 11, 12, The fixte muſcle of the thigh called *Lumbus.*
 e Char. 12, The fore-part of the fiſte muſcle of the thigh.
 v 10, 11, 12. The ſeventh muſcle of the thigh called *Iliacus internus.*
 u 10, 11, 12, the 8 muſcle of the thigh
 o 12, The firſt compaſſer of the thigh called *Obturator externus.*
 o 10, the ſecond extender of the foote, called *Gastrocnemius externus.*
 A 12, the holy bone.
 H 10, The ſecond extender of the leg, called *Vastus externus.*
 M 10, 12, The ſecond bender of the foote called *Peroneus primus.*
 N 10, 12. The third bender of the foot called *Peroneus secundus.*
 O 10, The firſt extender of the Toes, called *Pollicis tensor.*
 T 11, The lower abductor of the great Toe.
 V 10, The abductor of the little Toe.
 X 10, The bone of the Legge without fleſh, with the ligament which runneth betwixt it and the Brace.
 Y, 10, 11, The vpper abductor of the toes.
 Z 10, makes the muſcle called *Cruceus*
 z 11, 12. The firſt muſcle of the backe called *Quadratus.*

See the hiſtory of this in the Booke at large, page 814.

FIG. XVI



FIG. XVII.



FIG. XIX.



FIG. XVIII.



FIG. XX.



Table 26. sheweth the Muscles of the foote, and the toes thereof. But the 18. and 19. Figures shew the right foot, as did those two in Table 24, but heere it is more bared from the Muscles.

a 16. The back of the hanch bone bare

b 16. A membranous ligament occupying the great perforation of the share-bone.

1m, 18. The beginning of the first tender of the foote at 1, his tendone at m 18, and 19

n 18 A portion of the Tendon of the first bender of the foote.

1u 19. The second bender of the foot, or the first *Peroneus* reflected in the foote.

xx 16. Two fleshy partes, compassing the tendons of the tenth muscle of the thigh.

x 19. The insertion of the thirde bender of the foote.

A 18, 19. The bone of the leg.

B 18, 19. The Brace.

C D, 18. The hollow or cavity of the tendons of the 1. and 3. muscles of the toes.

E 18. Small bones neere the first joint of the great toe.

F 19. A ligament going betwixte the bones of the leg and the brace.

H 16. The third extender of the foote, called *Plantaris*.

I 16, The fourth extender of the foot called *Soleus*.

K 18, 19. The fifth extender of the foot called *Tibialis posterior*.

M 16, 18, 19. The second bender of the foot, or the first *Peroneus*.

N 18, 19. The third bender of the foot or the second *Peroneus*.

Q 16, 17, 18. The first muscle bending the toes of the foote, or the bender

of the great toe.

R 16, 19. The second bender of the toes, or their great bender.

S 16, 17. The thirde muscle bending the toes, or their other bender.

T 16. The lower abductor of the great toe.

V 16. The abductor of the little Toe.

X 17, 18. The four muscles called *Lumbricales*.

Z 16. The muscles called *Interssei*, or the bone bound muscles

A 16. The muscle moving the Legge obliquely, called *Politeus*.

6 16. The first bender of the thigh called *Lumbalis descendens*.

7 16. The second bender of the thigh called *Iliacus internus*.

9 16. A portion of the first compass of the thigh.

4 16. The first extender of the foote, called *Gastrocnemius internus*.

o 16. The second extender of the foot called *Gastrocnemius externus*.

* 16. The thigh bone bare.

1, 2, 3 Char. 19. Three sinous or bones made to carry three tendons.

3 Char. 16. A Ligament hanging frō the joynts of the toes, doing the office of the broad tendon.

4, 5 Char. 16. The originall of the muscle of the ham called *Popliteus*, at 4. his insertion at 5.

13 Char. 16. The originall of the first bender of the toes.

14, 15 Char. 16, 17. The Tendon of that muscle at 14. his insertion at the great toe 15.

FIG. XVI



FIG. XVII.

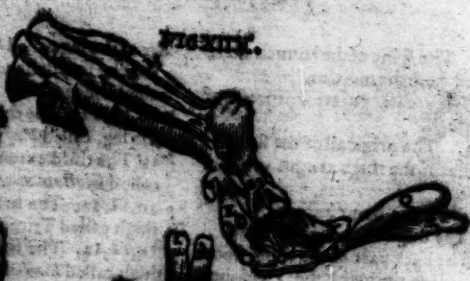


FIG. XIX.



FIG. XVIII.



FIG. XX.



Table 26. sheweth the Muscles of the foote, and the toes thereof. But the 18. and 19. Figures shew the right foot, as did those two in Table 24, but heere it is more bared from the Muscles.

a 16. The back of the hanch bone bare
b 16. A membranous ligament occupying the great perforation of the share-bone.

Im, 18. The beginning of the first extender of the foote at *l*, his tendon at *m 18*, and *19*

a 18 A portion of the Tendon of the first bender of the foote.

su 19. The second bender of the foot, or the first *Peroneus* reflected in the foote.

xx 16. Two fleshy partes, compassing the tendons of the tenth muscle of the thigh.

x 19. The insertion of the third bender of the foote.

A 18, 19. The bone of the leg.

B 18, 19. The Brace.

C D, 18. The hollow or cavity of the tendons of the 2. and 3 muscles of the toes.

E 18. Small bones neere the first joint of the great toe.

F 14. A ligament going betwixt the bones of the leg and the brace.

H 18. The third extender of the foote, called *Plantaris*.

I 16. The fourth extender of the foot called *Soleus*.

K 18, 19. The fifth extender of the foot called *Tibialis posterior*.

M 16, 18, 19. The second bender of the foot, or the first *Peroneus*.

N 18, 19. The third bender of the foot or the second *Peroneus*.

Q 16, 17, 18. The first muscle bending the toes of the foote, or the bender

of the great toe.

R 16, 19. The second bender of the foot, or their great bender.

S 18, 17. The thirde muscle bending the toes, or their other bender.

T 16. The lower abductor of the great toe.

V 16. The abductor of the little Toe.

K 17, 18. The four muscles called *Lumbricales*.

Z 16. The muscles called *Interossei*, or the bone bound muscles

A 16. The muscle manning the Legge obliquely, called *Popliteus*.

s 16. The first bender of the thigh called *Lumbalis descendens*.

r 16. The second bender of the thigh called *Ilacus internus*.

q 16. A portion of the first compass of the thigh.

q 16. The first extender of the foote, called *Gastrocnemius internus*.

a 16. The second extender of the foot called *Gastrocnemius externus*.

*** 16.** The thigh bone bare.

1, 2, 3. Chap. 19. Three sinns or bones made to carry three tendons.

3 Char. 16. A Ligament hanging frō the joints of the toes, during the office of the broad tendon.

4, 5. Char. 16. The originall of the muscle of the ham called *Popliteus*, at *4*. his insertion at *5*.

13. Char. 16. The originall of the first bender of the toes.

14, 15. Char. 16, 17. The Tendon of that muscle at *14*. his insertion at the great toe *15*.

FIG. XVI



FIG. XVII.



FIG. XIX.



FIG. XVII.



FIG. XX.



16, Char. 16, The beginning of the second bender of the toes.

17, charact. 16, 17, The tendon of the same arising there.

18, char. 17, The tendon divided into four parts.

19 char. 18, The commixtion of the tendons.

20, 21, char. 18, The third bender of the toes, his originall frō the heele at 20, his division into the four tendons at 21.

22, char. 18, 17, 18. A fleshy portion, growing to the bones of the foote, at the great toe.

Figure 20. Sheweth the ligaments growing to the ioyntes, and the Bones of the Legge, and of the Thigh.

A B, The thigh bone at A, his vpper head at B.

C, D, The two lower heads thereof.

E, The bone of the leg;

F, His vpper protuberation.

G, The lower sinus or cavity.

H, The inner ankle.

I, The Brace bone called Fibula.

K, The vpper ankle.

L The vpper, a rounde Ligament of the thigh.

L the lower, a muscle in the calfe, or the fourth of the foot.

MM, A Ligament compassing the vpper ioynt of the thigh.

N, A Ligament growing to the greater proccesse of the thigh.

O, A Ligament affixed to the lesser proccesse of the thigh.

PP, A Ligament involving the ioynt of the knee.

QR, A Ligament set to the vnter and inner side of the knee.

S, A Ligament coupling the protuberation of the leg-bone marked with F. and the thigh together.

T, V, A Ligament binding the leg-bone and the Brace together aboue and below.

X, A membranous Ligament, fastning together the Leg, and the Brace.

Y, Z, A transuersie Ligament gathering the nerues.

a, A tendon made of three muscles of the foote, and are inserted into the heele.

a, b, Ligaments ioyning the heele to the Legge and the Brace: from the bone of the Legge to the heele at a: from the Brace to the heele at b.

c, d, A gristly Ligament running from the inner ankle into the inside of the Talus at c another ioyning the Brace to the Talus.

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FIG. I.



FIG. III.



FIG. V.



FIG. VI.



FIG. II.



FIG. IV.



FIG. VII.



FIG. IX.



Of the Senses.

Tab. I. Fig. 1. Shewes the whole eye as it is dissected, his bones together with the eyelids and tarsus thereof. **Fig. 2.** Shewes the eye-lid, having the skin taken away. **Fig. 3.** Shewes the muscles of the eye-lid. **Fig. 4.** Shewes the eyelid separated and inserted. **Fig. 5.** Shewes the figure of the whole eye, with his muscles drawn out of the skull, and spread from the eye-lid. **Fig. 6.** The fore side of the globe of the eye.

- A 1.** The forehead bone.
- B 2.** The bone of the upper law.
- C 1.** The yoke bone.
- D 1.** The nose.
- E 1, 3.** The upper eye-lid.
- F 1, 2.** The lower eye-lid.
- aa 1.** The Tarsus or little gristle wherein the haire grow.
- bb 1.** The haire of the eye lid.
- c 1, 6.** the greater Canthus or corner of the eye.
- d 1, 6.** The lesser Canthus or corner of the eye.
- e 1, 5, 6, 7, 8.** The membrane called Adnata, which in Fig. 6, 7, 8. is intertexted or woven with veins.
- f 7, 8.** The rainbow called Iris.
- g, 1, 2.** The hollownes of the upper eye lid, and in the 7 and 8 the apple of the eye.
- h 1, 2.** The vnder cavity in the lower eye-lid.
- mn 4, 7, 8.** Two holes in the greater angle or corner of the eye.
- o 7.** The opticke Nerue.

- p 1, 7.** The Pictumens or p. & the thick at q which do touch the optick nerue
- r 7, 8.** A Caruncle or little flesh in the interior corner.
- G.** The cartilages or gristles of the eyelids, called Tarsi.
- HH 2.** The orbicular or round muscle of the eye-lid without the skin.
- I 2.** The horny coats containing the rainbow, and the apple of the eye.
- K 3, 4.** The orbicular muscle of the eyelid set alone, but in the fourth it is described compassing the whole eye-lid, which Vesalius divided into two.
- L 4.** In this place Vesalius set the 3.
- M 3, 4.** The right muscle of the eye-lid set alone.
- N 1.** The outward part of the eye-lid.
- ooo 5.** The concave and interior part of the eye lid.
- P 6.** The interior portion of the wedge bone, where through the Opticke Nerue doth passe.
- Q 2, 6.** A part of the thicke membrane or Meninx.
- R 6.** The concourse or meeting of the opticke Nerues.
- S 6.** The moving Nerue of the eye.
- T 6.** The fat betweene the Muscles.
- V 6, 7, 8.** A part of the coat called Adnata stretched vnder the eye lids.
- X 6.** Membranes going from the Scul skin, to the Tarsus or gristle of the eye-lid.
- Y 7.** The muscles of the eye on the one side.

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FIG. I.



FIG. II.



FIG. III.



FIG. IV.

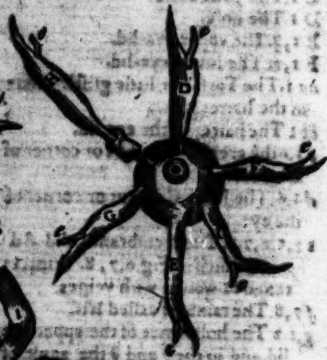


FIG. V.



200 THE HISTORY OF THE NATION IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND

Table 2. Figure 1. Sheweth many Muscles of the Eye in their owne seate.

Figure 2. sheweth the eye rowled vp ward, whereby their Muscles may be perceined.

Figure 3. and 4. sheweth the Muscles of the Eye, separated before and behinde with their Nerves.

Figure 5. Is the eye of an Oxe, with his Muscles seuered, as Vesalius doth shew it.

A, The eye-lid. B, The *Tarsus* or gristle where the haire grow.

C, The muscle lifting vp the eye-lid.

D, 1, 3, 4, The right vpper muscle of the eye in 3. and 4. with the nerue.

E 2, 3, 4, The right lower muscle of the eye, in 3 & 4. with y nerue.

F 1, 2, 3, 4, The right externall muscle of the eye.

G 1, 2, 3, 4, The right internall muscle of the eye.

H 1, 2, 3, 4, The oblique superior muscle or the pulley, whose tendon is marked with a, and the pulley with b,

I 2, 3, 4, The oblique inferior muscle of the eye.

K 1, 3, The opticke Nerue.

a 1, 2, The tendon of the oblique superior muscle.

b 1, 2, The said pulley, a small gristle where-through the tendon doth passe, & in the 3 and 4, pulled from the bone.

cccccc, 3 4, The mouing nerves of the eyes.

a B, 5, The second muscle of the eye-lid, lying in the cauity of the eye, whose broad tendon B is inserted into the eye-lid.

y 5, The haire of the eye-browes.

J 1 5, Two right muscles leading the eye vpward & downward.

z 1, 5, Two right muscles mooning vnto the right and left side.

B 1, 5, Two oblique muscles lightly turning the eye.

x 5, The seauenth muscle which may be diuided into more.

Λ 5, The Opticke Nerue.

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Table

FIG. I.



Table 3. Fig. 1. sheweth the Membranes and humours of the eye, by lines, drawne after the manner of a true eye.

Fig. 2. sheweth the horny coat, with a portion of the Opticke nerue

Fig. 3. The same diuided by a transuerse section. Fig. 4. the

Vnea or Grapy coate with a portion of the Opticke Nerue.

Fig. 5. The Grapy coate of a man.

Fig. 6. The horny, Grapy and the Choroides.

Fig. 7. The interior superficies of the Grapie coate.

Fig. 8. The Posterior part of the horny coate, together with the saide Net separated from the eye.

Fig. 9. The coate of the vitreous or glassy humor cald Hyaloides.

Fig. 10. Three humors ioyned together.

Fig. 11. The forward part of the Cristalline.

Fig. 12. The Cristalline humor, conered yet with his coat.

Fig. 13. The Cristalline bared on the sides.

Fig. 14. The Cristalline of a man.

Fig. 15. His Coate.

Fig. 16. The watery, disposed upon the Cristalline rounde about.

Fig. 17. The hairy processes beamingly besprinkled through the forefide of the coate of the glassy humour.

Fig. 18. The forefide of the glassy humour.

Fig. 19. The place of the watery humour.

Fig. 20. The glassy humor containing or comprehending the Cristalline.

The explication of the first Figure
by it selfe.

- a. The Cristalline humour.
- b. The glassy humour.
- c. The watery humour.
- d. The vniuersal coate called *Adnata*.
- e. The darke part of the horny tunicle which is not transparent.
- f. The Grapy coate called *Vnea*.
- g. The Net-like Coate, called *Reti-*

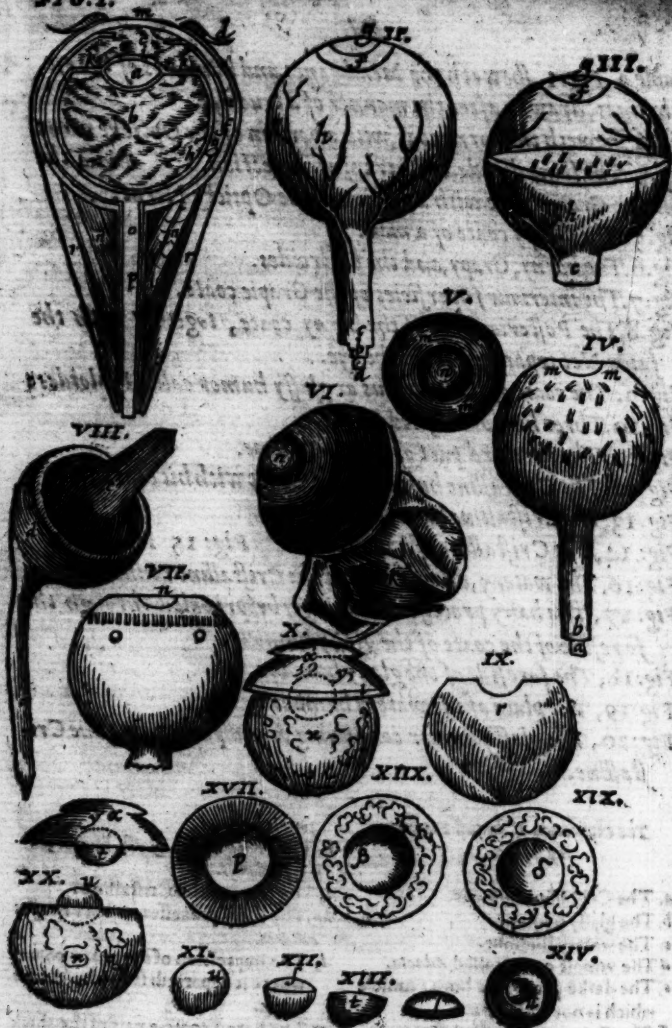
formis.

- b, The coate of the glassy humor, cal led *Hyaloides*.
- i, The coate of the Cristalline.
- kk, The hairy processes, called *Processus ciliares*.
- l, The impression of the grapy coate, where it departeth from the thicke coate.
- m, The horny coate, a part of the thicke coate.

O

nn, The

FIG. I.



- m, The fat betwix the Muscles.
 n, The opticke Nerue.
 o, The Dura Meninx.
 p, The Pia mater or thin Meninx.
 r, The Muscles.

*The explication of the other 19. Figures
togeth. et.*

- a 2, 4. 8. The Opticke Nerue.
 b 2, 4. The thin Meninx cloathing the
Nerue.
 c 3, 3. The thick meninx cloathing the
Nerue.
 d 8. The posterioir part of the Horny
coate.
 e 8. The coate called *Retina*, gathered
together on an heape.
 f 2, 3. The rainbow of the eye.
 g 2, 3. The lesser circle of the eye, or
the *Pupilla*.
 h 2, 3. Vessels disperfed thorough the
Dura Meninx.
 i 3, 6. The Grapy coate, but i. in the
the third figure sheweth how the ves
sels do ioyne the hard mēbrane with
the Grapy coate.
 k 6. The horny or hard Membran tur
ned ouer.
 l, 3, 4. Certaine fibres and stringes of
vessels, whereby the grapy Coate is
tied to the horny.
 m, 4, 5. The impression of the horny
coate, where it recedeth or depart
eth from the horny coate.
 n, 4, 5, 6, 7. The Pupilla or Apple of

the eye.

- o 7. The Ciliar or hairy processes.
 p 7. The beginning of the grapy coat
made of a thin membrane dilated,
but in the 17. figure sheweth the
Ciliar processes sprinkled thorough
the forepart of the glassy humor.
 r 9. The bosome or depression of the
glassy humour, receiuing the Cri
stalline.
 s 12, 15. The breadth of the coat of the
Cristalline.
 t 12, 13, 14, 16. The posterioir part of
the cristalline humor, which is spher
icall or round.
 u, 11, 14, 20. The forepart of the same
cristalline depressed.
 x 10, 20. The amplitude of the Glassy
humor.
 y 10, 16, 19. The amplitude of the Wa
tery humor.
 z 10. The place where the glassy hu
mour is distinguished from the
Watery, by the interposition of
the Hyaloides or coate of the glas
sy humor.
 a 10, 16. The place where the Gra
py coate swimmeth in the Waterie
humor.
 b 18. The cavity or depression of the
glassy humour, which remaineth in
the Cristalline, is exempted or ta
ken from it.
 c 18. The cavity or depression of the
watery humour, made by the same
meanes.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, pag. 566.

FIG. I.



III.



II.



VII.



VI.



VIII.



IX.



Table 4. sheweth the eares, and the diuers internall parts thereof.

Figure 1. sheweth the whole externall eare, with a part of the Temple-bone.

Figure 2. sheweth the left bone of the Temple diuided in the midst by the instrument of hearing, whereabout on either side there are certaine passages heere particularly described.

Figure 3 & 4. sheweth the three little bones.

Figure 5. sheweth a portion of the bone of the Temples, which is seene neere the hole of the hearing, diuided through the midst, whereby the Nerves, Bones, and Membranes may appear, as Vesalius conceiveth of them.

Fig. 6. sheweth the vessels, membranes, bones, and holes of the organ of hearing, as Plauterus hath described them.

Fig: 7 and 8. sheweth the little bones of the hearing of a man & of a Calfe, both ioyned and separated.

Fig: 9: sheweth the Muscle found out by Aquapendens,

Figure 1.

- a. The lower eare, or the lappe of the eare.
- bb. The circumference of the eare, called in Greeke *Helix*.
- cc. The interiour protuberation or swelling of the eare, called *Antihelix*.
- d. The bore of the outward eare.
- e. The Goats beard called *Tragus*, wherein the haire is growing.
- f. The place against the Goats beard called *Antitragus*.

Figure 2.

- A. A part of the yoke bone.
- B. The sinus or bosome whereinto the lower iaw is articulated.
- CC. The stony bone swelling within the skull.

D The second hole of the bone of the Temples, for the passage of the sleepe Artery.

E. A little scale or thin bone betwixte this hole, and the first cavity.

FFF, The porosity or sponginess of the stony bone.

aa: The externall hole of the eare.

bb. The bony canale of that passage.

c. The Tympane or Drum is here placed at the passage.

d The interiour hole into which the Nerue is inserted.

e, f. Here also is the stony bone perforated.

ggg. A Canale of the audiorie Nerue, from e to g. in the bone of the temples, yet this Canale is described by it selfe at the side of the bone, a-

Fig. 1.

III.



II.



VII.



VI.



VIII.



IX.



bone the fifth figure.

a, b. Two holes in the beginning and ending of this Canale.

γ, δ. Two other holes in the external and internal part.

h. The first cavity, according to some the second, reaching from e to E.

ii. Two canales or pipes of the first cavity.

k. The higher hole which is shut with the stirrop bone.

l. The lower hole alwaies open.

mm. The second cavity in the bone.

1, 2, 3. Three little burrowes or holes of the second Cavitie described a part.

n. The third cavity lying vnder the superficies.

Figure 3 and 4.

o 3. A long bone, representing a pyramidall figure.

p 3, 4. The membrane of the Drum.

q, 3, 4. A bony ring at the Tympane, described also by it selfe.

r 4. The Mallet or hammer.

s. The Anuile.

t. The Stirrop.

Figure 5.

A. A part of the hole of hearing.

B. A membrane couering the hole ouerthwart

C. The bone of hearing likened to a hammer.

D. The auditory nerue.

G. His distribution through the great hole of hearing.

E. A branch of this nerue going thorough a dark hole vnto the temples.

F. Another branch falling through the

hole whereby a veine doth enter in.
H. I. A round cavity, in the fore part whereof, is placed the bone noted with L.

Fig. 6.

aa. The first hole of the organ of hearing.
β. The auditory nerue diuided into 3 parts, where it passeth thorough the fourth hole.

γ. The angular veine, with a part of a nerue passing through the first cavity δ, where it passeth through his second hole neere to δ.

ss. An artery entering that cavity thorough the third hole, and an Nerue falling through the same hole.

H. The same Artery falling thorough the fifth hole.

ii. The lower part of the fifth nerue reaching vnto the 2 and 3 cavity.

dd. A higher part of the fifth Nerue, brought through the scruing canale or pipe vnto where it falleth out.

x. The Tympane or Drum, shutting the first cavity.

λ. The three little bones of the Hearing ioyned together.

μ. The third cavity, or the Trumpet of the organ of hearing.

V. The second cavity or the metall mine running out with three burroughes.

ξ, τ. The Canale or water-course carrying a Nerue and an Artery, opening it selfe with two holes.

Figure 7. 8.

p. The Hammer.

σ. The Anuile.

τ. The Stirrop.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, pag. 577.

FIG. I.



FIG. II.

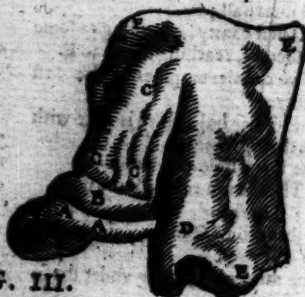


FIG. III.



FIG. IV.



FIG. V.



Table 5. Figure 1. sheweth the fore-face of the outward Eare without the skinnē.

Figure 2. sheweth a ligament of the outward Eare, whereby it is tyed to the Skull.

Figure 3. The stony proceſſe being broken, sheweth the first cavity and the holes thereof.

Figure 4. and 5. shew the Labyrinth, the Snayly Shell called Cochlea, two windowes and three semicircles.

Figure 1, and 2.

AA, The outward eare depressed.

B, The hind part of the outward Eare.

CCC, The circumscription of the whole ligament.

D, A part of the yoke-bone.

EEE, Parts of the scull.

Figure 3, 4, and 5. F 3, 4, 5, The Ouall hole or the window of the Labyrinth, in the 4. figure it is broken.

G 3, 4, The window of the Snayly shell, or the winding hole

H 3, The watercourse or darke hole betwixt the Mammillary proceſſe and appendix called *Styloides*.

I 3, The Mammillary proceſſe.

K 3, The cavity going vnto the mammillary proceſſe whose outward face is all spongy.

L 3, The *interior* face.

M 3, The knub of the nowle-bone inarticulated or ioyned to the first rack-bone of the necke.

V 3, The hole of the first payre of nerves of the internall *In-gular* veine, &c.

NNN 4, 5, The semicircles.

O 4, 5, The inner face of the snayly shell called *Cochlea*.

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Tabl.

FIG. I.



FIG. II.



III



IV



V



VI



VII.



VIII



IX



Table 6. Sheweth the Muscles placed in the cavity of the eares, with some other cavities and bones of the eares.

- a b*, The externall Muscle, whose insertion is at *b*.
c, The Hammer of the Tympane covered with the Membrane. *d*, The Membrane of the Tympane.
e, The bony Circle.
f, The bone called *Maſtoides*.
g, The Temple-bone.
h, The circle of the first cavity.
i, The internall muscle, whose bifurcated Tendon is shewed in the fifth figure.
KK, A portion of the *Pericranium* or Scul-skin going vnder the bony Circle, making the Membrane of the Tympane or Drumme.
l, The Hammer lying vnder the Membrane.
m, The Anuile.
n, The breach of the bony circle at *e* where the beginning & termination of it is.
o, A part of the yoke-bone.
p, A part of the bone called *Baſillare*.
q, r, The first cavity.
s, The Stirrop.
t t, The Circumference of the Shell called *Concha*.
u, A protuberation or swelling in the middle of the cavity.

See the history of this in the booke at large 599.

Tab.

FIG. I.



FIG. III.



FIG. II.



Table 7. figure 1. sheweth the Larynx, having the Shield Gristle cut into two parts, but one part of it together with the Epiglottis is inserted, as by the Letters may be perceived.
Figure 2. exhibiteth the Larynx shewing the Glottis.

FIG. II.

FIG. I.

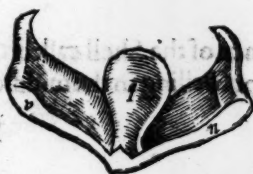


Table 7. Figure 1, and 2, sheweth the tongue cut from the body, and the Muscles thereof. In the first the right side of it, and in the second his Muscles somewhat uncovered.

Figure 3. sheweth the body of the tongue divided according unto the length of it, and his Ligament.

AAA, The tongue inuested with a Coate common vnto the mouth.

BB, A portion of the coat compassing the mouth cut from the mouth according to the sides of the lower iaw.

C, A part of the same coate cut from the inner part of the Palate together with the tongue.

D, The muscles called *Basiglossi*, according to *Vesalius* the first, but in our account the fourth, or the sixt of the bone *Hyois*, according vnto *Falopius*.

E, The Muscles called *Ceratoglossi*, or the second muscle according to *Vesalius*, and in our account the fift.

F, The muscles called *Styloglossi*, or the third muscle.

G, The muscles called *Myloglossi*, or the fourth muscle

according to *Vesalius*.

H, The flesh consisting of the glandules, or the ninth muscle of the tongue, according to *Vesalius*.

II, The ligament of $\frac{1}{2}$ tongue.

KK, LL, The musculous substance of the tongue, & the fibres thereof.

The second Figure.

a 1, The Shield-gristle dissected.

b 1, The *Epiglottis* or After-tongue.

cc, The *Arytanoides* or $\frac{1}{2}$ Ewre-gristle.

d 1, 2, The *glottis* or small cleft of the throttle.

ee, 1, The internall muscle forming this cleft, or the internall Shield-gristle.

f 2, The opening Muscle or the latter *Crycoarythanoides*.

g 2, The transuerse Muscle or the *Arytanoydes*.

See the History of this in the Booke at large pag. 627.

Tab.

FIG. III.



FIG. IV.



FIG. VII.



FIG. V.



FIG. VI.



Table 8. Fig. 3, sheweth some Muscles of the Larynx, with a part of the Nerue. Fig. 4, sheweth all the proper Muscles, the Cleft, the Epiglottis or After-Tongue and the Gristles. Fig. 5, sheweth the backpart of the Larynx with the Muscles separated, the Gristles and the Epiglottis. Fig. 6, The fore-side of the Larynx with some Muscles. Fig. 7. The transuerse Muscle of the Gullet, also two common Muscles, together with the Recurrent Nerues.

b 4, 5, 6, 7, Epiglottis or the after tongue.

* 4, The beginning thereof.

† 5, The roote and foundation thereof.

cc 5, The Gristle called *Arytenoides* or the Ewre-gristle.

d 4, The glottis cleft or whistle.

ea 4, The internall muscles belonging to the Shield-gristle, or the fourth paire of proper muscles.

f, The backward Rings-Ewre muscles, or the second paire of proper muscles.

g 4, 5, The Ewre-Muscles or the 5. paire of the proper muscles.

h 3, The muscles called *Hyothyroides* or the second payre of common muscles belonging to the bone *Hyois* and the Shield-gristle of the Larynx.

i 3, 7, The Gullet.

k 3, 6, The forepart of the rough artery.

l 3, 7, The muscles of the Gullet called *Oesophogini*, or the third paire of common muscles.

m 3, A portion of the nerue de-

scending into the second paire of common muscles.

nn 3, 4, 5, The Shield-gristle, parted in the fourth figure, that the Glottis and the muscles might better bee seene. In the fifth Figure is shewed the hollow side of the Shield-gristle, in the 6. the outward and the fore-side.

o 4, The cavity or ventricle,

r 4, The laterall Ring-Ewre muscles or the third pair of proper muscles.

ss 4, 6, The forward Ring-shield muscles or the first payre of proper muscles. In the sixth figure one of them is separated, the other remaineth in his owne place.

t 5, The spine or ridge of the Ring-gristle.

u 6, A cavity in the midst of the Shield-gristle, made for the Epiglottis or after-tongue.

xx 7, The muscles of the weazon or the first paire of common muscles.

yy 7, The recurrent Nerues.

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Table 9. Figure 1. sheweth the whole Larynx composed of his gristles with the bone Hyois, and a part of the weazon or pipe.

Fig: 2, and 3, sheweth the shield gristle.

But Fig. 4, 5, And 6, shew the Ring gristle, or that which is without name.

Fig. 7, 8, 9. sheweth the Ewre gristle.

The 10 the Epiglottis, the 16 sheweth the gristles of the weazon.

A 1. The bone hyois.

B B 1. His processees.

C 1. Gristly swellings, and membranous Ligaments, set by course, to which the shield gristle is ioyned by processees.

D 1. The laterall shield-gristle.

F 1 and 3 sheweth either face of this gristle.

From G to H. 2, 3. A line in the midst of the first gristle.

I K, 1, 2, 3, 4. The vpper processees of the shield gristle, articulated to the bone Hyois.

L, M, 1 and 3. The inferiour processees of the same shield gristle, which in the first figure are articulated vnto the *crycoides* or Ring gristle.

N, O, 6. The seate of the *Crycoides*, or ring-gristle, where these processees grow into one.

P 1, 5. The backe part of the ring gristle.

Q 4, 5. The inside of the ring gristle.

R 4, 5. The lower circular region of the ring gristle.

S, 4, 5, 6. The hinder part of this circle

T 1, 6. A hinder line of this gristle.

V, X, 6. A bosome on both sides this gristle called also *ventricles*.

Y Z, 4, 5, 6 Two swellings of the ring-gristle which go into the bosome of the Ewre-gristle.

a 1, The *Arytenoides* or Ewre-Gristle.

B 7, 7, 8, 9. Two partes of the Ewre gristle.

d 8, 9. The empty space of this gristle, which is couered with membranes.

e 8, 9. The sides of this gristle by which it is ioyned to the ring gristle.

33, 8, 9. A processe of this gristle making a little tongue.

n 9, The vpper part of the third gristle like a spout pot or an Ewre.

9 10, The basis of the Epiglottis, regarding the Larynx continued with the shield gristle.

i 10, The tip of the Aster-tongue, regarding the palate.

a 2, 10. The basis and top of the Epiglottis regarding the palate.

μ 1, Both sides of the Gristles which make the pipe of the rough Arterie much like the Latine C.

z 1, The rough Arterie.

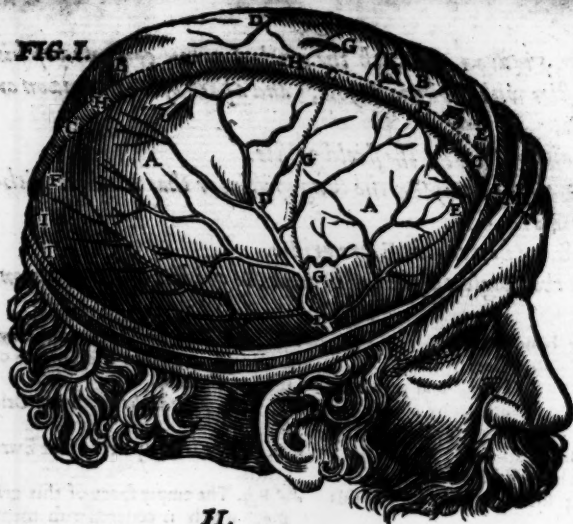
Π 1, The membran which on the back side, tieth together the gristles of the weazon.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, pag. 637.

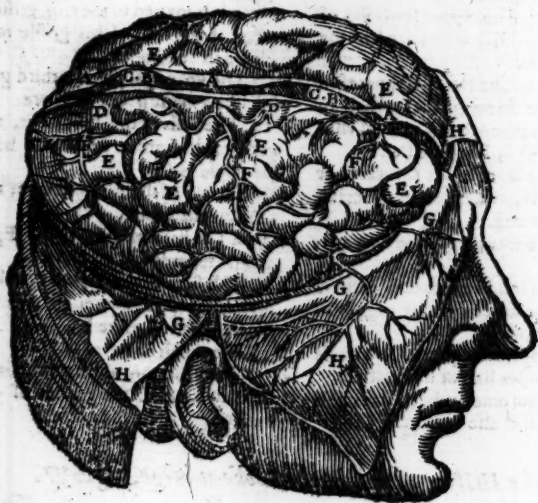
P

Table

FIG. I.



II.



Of the Head.

Table 1. Figure 1. sheweth a Head, the Scull being taken away, that so the Braine may appeare as it is coverd with the Dura Meninx.

Fig. 2. sheweth the Braine cleered from the Dura Meninx, together with the third Sinus thereof, divided through the midst, which is shewed coverd with the Pia mater.

AA, BB, The *Dura Meninx* or thicke membrane.

CCC, The third *Sinus* of this membrane.

DD, The course of the veynes as they run through the membrane, or the second veine of the braine.

EE, The 5. veine of the braine.

FFF, Certain small veins which perforate the Scull, and reach to the *pericranium* or scul-skin

GGG, Fibres of the *Dura Meninx* passing through the Coronall Suture, which fibres make the *Pericranium*.

HH, Fibres passing through the sagittal Suture.

II, Others passing through the Lambdall Suture.

K, A knub which vseth to grow to the *Sinus* of the Scull.

L, A cavity in the fore-head

bone. M, The Scull.

N, The *Pericranium* or Sculskin

Figure 2.

AAA, A part of the *Crasse Meninx* diuiding the braine.

BB, the third *Sinus* of the same *Crasse* membrane opened.

CC, The beginning of the vessels out of the third *Sinus* into the *Pia mater*.

DDD, the propagation or brāching of these vessels.

EEE, The *Pia mater* or thinne *meninx* immediately compassing the braine.

FFF, Certaine vessels running through the conuolutions or breaches of the braine.

GGG, Certaine branches of veines running through the sides of the *Dura meninx*.

HHH, The thicke membrane reflected downward.

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P 2

Table

FIG. III.

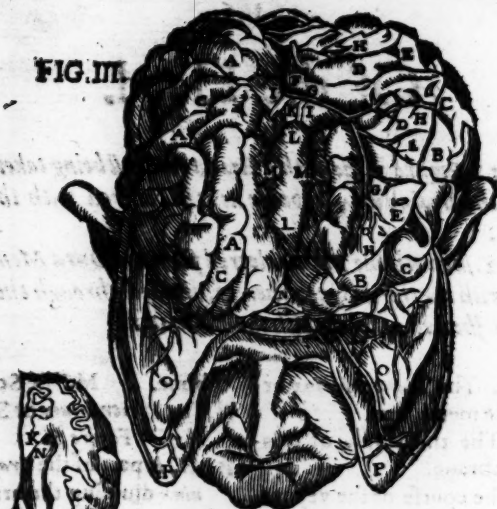


FIG. IV.



Table 2. Figure 3, sheweth the Braine uncoverd from both his Membranes, and laid on the one side that the proceſſe or duplication, commonly compared to a Mowers Sythe, which diuideth the Braine; as alſo the Callous body might better be ſhewed.

Figure 4, ſheweth the Braine freed from his Membranes, as alſo a part of the Braine it ſelfe is taken away, that the marrow and the ventricles might be better diſcerned.

AA, The right ſide of the Braine.

BB, The left ſide of the Braine.

CC, The conuolutions, or breaches of the Braine.

DD, The duplication or proceſſe of the *dura meninx*, called the Sythe.

EEE, The beginning of the veſſels proceeding out of the third *Sinus* into the thin membrane are here ſpo-ken off.

F, A paſſage running out of the 4 *Sinus* in manner of a veine into the lower part of the thicke membrane

GG, Certaine propogations of this paſſage runing vpward into the ſame membrane.

HH, Certaine Surcles diſſeminated from the lower ſide of the third *Sinus* into the proceſſe.

II, The beginnings of the veſſels which paſſe from the fourth *Sinus* into the thin membrane.

K, The beginning of a veſſell bred out of the fourth *ſinus*, which runneth vnder the arch into the third ventricle to make the *Plexus* or thrumbe of criſped veſſels therein.

LL, The Callous body of the braine.

MM, The *ſinus* on eyther hand, at the ſides of the Callous body.

N, A portion of the Sythe which grow-

eth to the partition of the Organ of ſmelling.

OO, The thin membrane or *Pia mater*

PP, Parts of the thicke membrane reflected.

Figure 4.

AAA, BBB, The right and the left ſides of the marrow of the Braine remaining yet in the Scull.

CCC, A part of the brain taken away.

DDD, Diuiſions or lines from the breaches of the braine.

EEEE, The Shell or Barke of the braine compaſſing his marrow.

GG, HH, The marrow of the braine, which when it is preſſed is full of red points or ſmall drops or graynes.

III, The Callous body freed on eyther ſide from the ſubſtance of the braine

KK, A part of the Callous body.

LL, MM, The right and the left ventricle of the braine.

NN, A part of the vpper ſide of the left ventricle.

OO, The complication or thrumbe of veſſels called *Plexus choroides*.

PP, Small veines growing to the ventricles.

Q, Other veſſelles running from the ſame veine into the *Pia mater* or thin membrane.

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FIG. V.



VI

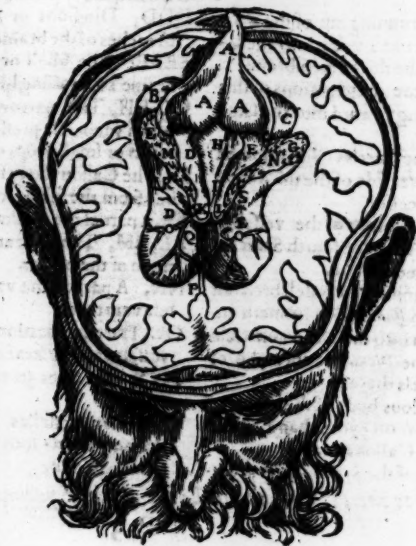


Table 3. Figure 5. sheweth the same that the former Table did. saving that the Callous body in the fore-side separated from the Braine and reflected backward, and torne from that partition which distinguisheth the ventricles, is heere more manifestly to be perceived, together with the Fornix or Arch of the braine.

Figure 6. sheweth the Arch loosned on the fore-side & drawn backward, that the lower part and the vessels might better bee seene.

Figure 5.

RRR, The lower superficies of the callous body reflected.

STV, The triangular surface of the Fornix or Arch.

XX, The lower part of the partition of the ventricles continued with the Arch.

YY, The vpper part of the partition continued with the callous body.

Figure 6.

AAA, The lower surface of the Arch.

BC, Two corners of the Arch, by which it is continued with the ventricles.

DE, The right & left ventricles

FG, Arteries climbing vp from the sleepey arteries through the lower side of the ventricles, for the forming of that cōplication of vessels which is called *Plexus choroides*.

H, A vessell issuing out of the 4.

Sinus vnder the Arch, & passing into the third ventricle.

IKL, The diuision of this vessel, a part whereof goeth to the right ventricle at K, and another to the left at L.

MN, the *Plexus choroides* made of the artery FG, & y vessel H.

OO, Small veines passing thorough the ventricles of the braine, produced from the vessels K, and L.

P, Other veins arising from the same, dispersed without the ventricles into the *Pia mater*.

Q, A passage from the third ventricle to the *Basin* or *Tunnell*.

RS, Canales or *Sinus* grauen or furrowed in the substance of the ventricles in which the phlegme is led along to the orifice of the foresaid passage marked with Q.

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FIG.VII



VIII

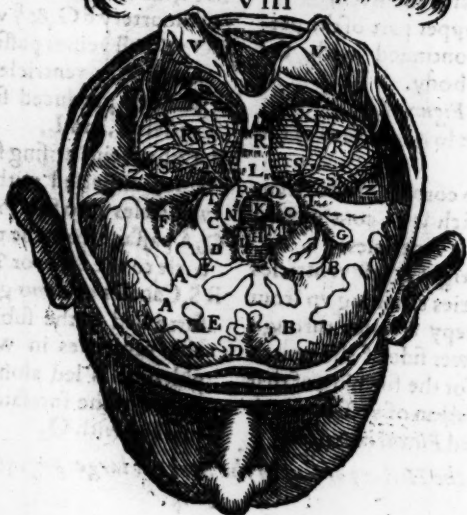


Table 4. Figure 7. Sheweth the Braine, wherein that part is taken away, which made the upper ventricles, and did lye upon the Cerebellum: beere also the vessell led along from the fourth Sinus, is separated frō the Plexus Choroides and so eleuated, that the third Ventricle, the Sinus of the Dura Meninx, and the After-braine it selfe may bee better discerned.

Figure 8. Sheweth the Braine yet further dissected, and more of it taken away; so that the Testicles are divided that you may see the passage of the third ventricle into the fourth, and the Cerebellum uncoverd frō the thicke membrane.

AA, BB. Portions of the braine, remaining yet in the skull.
 CCC. The lines of the convolutions of the braine toward the basis thereof.
 DD. The barke of the braine.
 EEE. The white marrow of the braine circumscribed with lines.
 F, G. Parts of the sleepey Arteries.
 H. The lower side of the third ventricle distended.
 I. The anterior hole of the third Ventricle, which goeth into the Tunnell.
 K. The posterior hole of the third Ventricle which goeth vnto the fourth.
 L. The pine glandule, vpon which lieth the venall vessell marked with V. when it is in his proper situation.
 M, N. The Buttocks and Testicles of the braines.
 OO. A proesse of the Dura Meninx, betwixt the braine and the after-braine.
 PP, QQ. The first and second sinus of the Dura Meninx.
 R. The Presse of the braine, called Torcular, or the congression and meet ing together of the foure sinus.
 S. The beginning of the third Sinus.
 T. The fourth sinus opened.
 V. A reflected and broken vessell of the fourth sinus, which runneth into the ventricles.
 XX. The Cerebellum or After-braine couered with the Pia mater or thin membrane.
 Y. A passage from the fourth Sinus into the thin membrane, where it couereth the af-

ter-braine and the testicles.

ZZ. The connexion of the thicke membran or Dura Meninx, with the stonie bone, which containeth the Organes of Hearing.

Figure 8.

AA, BB. That part of the branch which remaineth.
 C, D, E. The lines, the barke, and the marrow of the braine.
 F, G. Portions of the sleepey Arteries.
 H. The fore-part of the third ventricle.
 I. The hole vnto the Tunnell or bason.
 K. Another hole from the passage L. descended to the first hole I.
 L. The backe part of the thirde ventricle, descending to the fourth.
 M. The Pine glandule depressed towards the side.
 N, O, P, Q. The Testicles and buttocks of the braine.
 RR. The Cerebellum couered with the Pia mater.
 SS. Certaine vessels which doeth compasse the Pia mater, and do affoord small branches.
 TT. To the sleepey Arteries.
 V, V. The thicke Meninx, which did inuest the Cerebellum.
 xx. Vessels from the Dura Meninx, sprinkled into the tenuis.
 zz. The connexion of the Dura Meninx to the skull.

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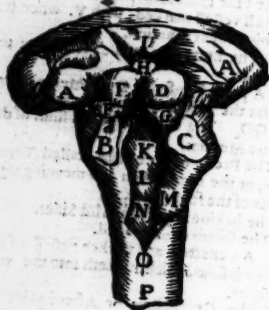
FIG. IX.



XI.



X.



XII.



Table 5, Figure 9, sheweth the Cerebellum drawne a little out of the skull above the Braine, that the lower surface thereof, & the cavity of the spinall marrow might better be discerned.

Fig. 10. Wherein is shewed a portion of the Braine, from which the spinall Marrow taketh his beginning, together with the Testicles, the Buttocks, the Pine-glandule, and the fourth ventricle.

Fig. 11. sheweth a part of the Skull covered with the Dura Meninx, through which the Opticke Nerves, the Bason, and the sleepey Arteries do passe.

Fig. 12. sheweth the Bason or Tunnell lifted up, and foure passages, which leade the Phlegmaticke excrements of the Braine, from the Glandule or kernell.

AA. A part of the Braine left in the skull.

B, C, D. Three parts of the Cerebellū, reflected, encompassed with the Pia mater, & growing to the marrow of the backe.

E. The hindermost proceffe like to a worm, called vermi-formis.

F, G, H. The beginning of the spinall marrow falling out of the skull to H.

I, The greater part of the fourth Ventricle, which is excavated or hollowed in the marrow of the backe.

K. Vessels deriued to the Cerebellum from those vessels which are emptied into the first and second sinūs.

L. Other vesselles from the Dura Meninx, sprinkled into the pia mater.

M N. The fift and sixte Coniugation of Nerves.

O. The top of the fourth ventricle, like the neb of a quill.

P Q R. The backward bosome of the skull made to receiue the Cerebellum, which bosome is yet covered ouer with the dura Meninx.

SS, TT. The first and second sinūs of the dura mater.

Figure 10.

AA, Parts of the spinall marrow cut from the braine.

BC. The places where this marrowe did grow vnto the braine.

D, E. The Testicles,

F, G. The Buttocks.

H. The pine Glandule.

From I. to K. A part of the third Ventricle, going vnto the fourth, vnder the Testicles.

K, L, M, N. A part of the fourth Ventricle, which is engrauen in the marrow.

O. The top of the fourth ventricle.

P. The place where the spinall marrow goeth out of the skull.

Figure 11.

A, B. Parts of the Opticke Nerves,

C D. The sleepey Arteries.

E. The Bason or Tunnell hanging downe.

F. A hole or perforation of the Dura Meninx, thorough which the Tunnell reacheth vnto the Glandule.

GG. Parts of the second coniugation of sinewes.

Figure 12.

A. The Glandule.

B. The Bason or Tunnell, called Pelvis, or Infundibulum.

C D E F. The foure holes thorough which the Phlegmaticke excrement isueeth.

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FIG. XVIII.



XIX.



Table 6. Figure 18. sheweth the head on the left side somewhat raised from the right side, as also a part of the Brain (the After-Braine being remooued) remaining, and a little eleuated and reflected backward, that the Instruments of smelling might be discerned.

Figure 19 sheweth the Head set upon the Nowle, that a portion of the Braine hanging backward, the Organs of smelling, the coition or meeting of the Opticke Nerues and the Soporary Arteries might better appeare.

AA, BB, The braine couered with the *Pia mater*.

CC, The swelling of the braine, called by some Mamillary proecesses.

D. One of the organs of smelling, remaining yet in his owne seate.

E. The other together with the brain reflected backward.

F, The sinus of the left organ of smelling, covered here with the thicke Meninx perforated.

G The partition of the organ of smelling.

H. The first veine of the braine deriued into the Dura Meninx.

I. The first veine of the braine, which goeth into the skull thorough the hole ordained for the yssuing out of the Nerues of the first coniugation.

K. A part of the Syth growing to the partition.

L, M, N. The place or sear of the Cerebellum or After braine.

O P Q. The right, left, and middle Sinus of the Dura Meninx.

SSS. the double Tabulature of the skull
Figure 19.

AA, BB, A portion of the braine couered with the *Pia mater*.

CC. Those swellings of the braine

which are called Mamillary proecesses.

D E. The organs of smelling reflected together with the braine.

FFFF. The two upper shew the bosomes of the skull in which the Mamillary proecesses doe rest, the two lower shew the bosomes or cauities of the organs of smelling.

G, A partition distinguishing these organs and their bosoms or cauities.

H. The first veine doth here enter into the skull.

I. The first veine of the braine.

K. A vessel like a veine running out of the *dura Meninx* into the *Tennis*.

LL. The beginning of those passages which run by the sides of the Dura Meninx, ioyned to the arteries after the manner of veines.

MN. The right and left optick nerues.

O. Their coition or coniunction.

P. A branch of the Soporary Artery, perforating the *dura Meninx* at the side of the Tunnell.

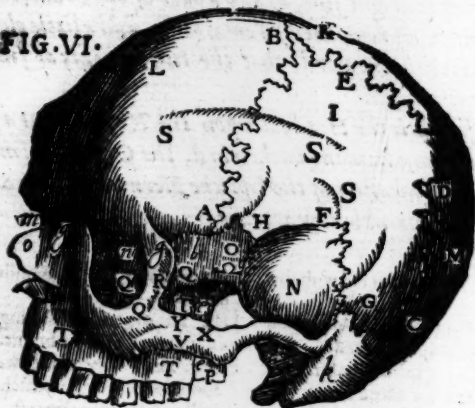
Q. A branch of the Artery reaching to the right ventricle,

R. Another branch going to the *Pia mater*.

S. The tunnell receiuing the Flegm of the braine.

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FIG. VI.



VII.

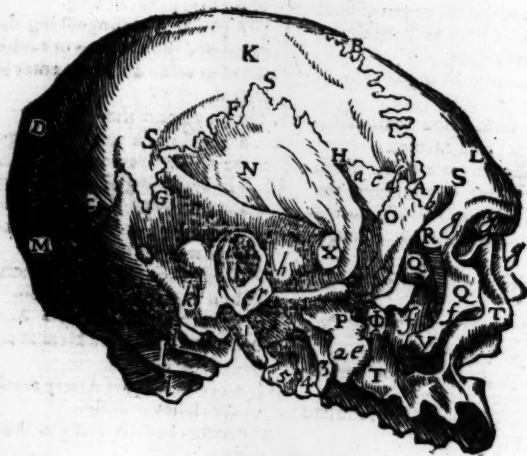


Table 7. sheweth some bones and sutures of the Head.

Figure 6. sheweth the left side.

Figure 7. sheweth the right side, the yoke-bone being removed

- | | |
|---|---|
| AB, The Coronall suture. | b, The fist proper suture of the |
| CD, The Lambdall suture. | Scull running obliquely from |
| E, The Sagittall suture. | H to g. |
| FGH <i>o</i> , The fourth proper | c 7, A scale growing sometimes |
| circular suture. | to the wedge-bone. |
| IK, the bones of the <i>Sinciput</i> . | d 7, A line distinguishing this |
| L, The fore-head bone. | scale from the bone. |
| M, the <i>occiput</i> or nowle bone. | ee, The lower part of the second |
| N, The bones of the Temples. | common suture at the sides |
| O, The wedge-bone. | of the pallate. |
| ♦ 7, the fourth hole of $\frac{1}{2}$ wedg- | f 7, The first suture of the vpper |
| bone in the orbe of the eye. | iaw in the cheek. |
| P 7, Four processes of $\frac{1}{2}$ wedge- | ggg, The first common suture |
| bone marked with 2, 3, 4, 5. | in the side of the eye-brow. |
| QQQ. The first bone of the | h 7, A cavity of the temples |
| vpper iaw. | made for the articulation of |
| R, the prominence of this bone | the lower iaw. |
| toward the temples. | i, The appendix of the temples |
| SSS, A semicircle in the skull, | called <i>Styloides</i> . |
| from whence the temporall | k, The mammillary proceſſe of |
| muscle doth arise. | the temples. |
| TT, The fourth bone of the vp- | l 7, The heads of the <i>occiput</i> or |
| per iaw. | nowle-bone where it is ar- |
| VX, The yoke-bone. | ticulated with the first rack- |
| Y, A suture in the yoke-bone, | bone. |
| which some haue accounted | m 6, A suture betwixt the bone |
| for the 4. common suture. | of the iaw & the forehead. |
| o 6, aa 7, The forepart of the 4. | n 6, the third bone of the vpper |
| proper suture. | iaw. |

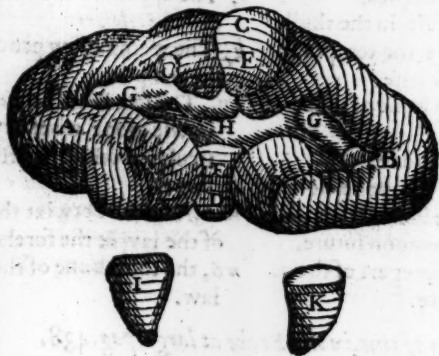
See the History of this, in the Booke at large, pag. 438.

Table

FIGXX



XXI.



B
C
D
E
G
H
I,
K
L
M
N

Table 8. Figure 20. sheweth the head turned upon the Eare, that the inner Basis of the Scull covered with the Dura Meninx might be scene, there is also so much of the Braine and spinall Marrow left, as serveth to exhibite the coniugations of the Nerves of the Braine.

Figure 21. sheweth the After-braine taken out of the Skull, separated from the spinall Marrow, and lying with the lower side upward: from which also the wormy processes are severed.

AA, a part of the marrow of the
braine, together with the be-
ginning of the spinall marrow
BB, a portion of 5 optick nerves
CC, The tunnell receiuing the
phlegme.
D, a hole out of the third ventri-
cle into the tunnell.
EF, Branches of the *soporary* ar-
teries attaining vnto the scull
neare the tunnell.
G, The second paire of Nerves
mouing the eyes.
H, the third coniugation, or the
greater roote of the third con-
iugation.
I, the third payre of Nerves, af-
ter some the fourth.
K, the 4. payre of the braine.
L, the lesser roote of the 5. payre.
M, The fift payre of Nerves of
the braine.
N, the beginning and surcles of

the sixt payre of nerves.
O, the beginning of the seuenth
paire of nerves.

Figure 21.

AB, the right and left part of
the after-braine.
CD, the anterior and posterior
regions of the middle part of
the after-braine.
E, the anterior wormy processe.
F, the posterior wormy processe
GG, In this place the after-
braine did grow to the spinall
marrow.
H, the cavity of the after-braine
which with the cavity in the
spinall marrow maketh the
fourth ventricle.
IK, the anterior and posterior
processes of the braine, called
vermi-formes, or the wormy
processes.

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Q

Table



Tab. 1. The human body, showing the internal organs, and the position of the various parts of the body.

Tab. 1.

Of the Middle Region, called the Chest, which containeth the vitall parts to which we will refer the Neck with the Veazon.

Table 1. sheweth the body when all the bowels are taken out of the lower Belly, and reclined backward, that the situation of the Midriffe might better be discerned, it sheweth also the other part of the Chest, as yet covered.

- a, the Midriffe in his seate.
- c, The hole of the great Artery cut open.
- b i, Two fleshy originals of the Midriffe.
- k, The diuision of the Midriffe, wher it transmitteth $\frac{1}{2}$ Artery.
- l, the left perforation of the Midriffe giuing way to the gullet
- m, The hole of the Midriffe thorough which the hollow veine ascendeth.
- n, the veine called *Phrenica*.
- o, the Artery called *Phrenica*.
- pp, the sixt paire of muscles of the thigh called *Joas*.
- qq, The seuenth payre of muscles of the thigh, which fill $\frac{1}{2}$ cavity of the hanch-bones.
- r, the fift muscle of the backe.
- s, the holy-bone, together with

- some nerves arising out of the marrow thereof.
- t, The brest-bone.
- u, The breast-blade.
- xx, The ribs.
- yy, the intercostall muscle.
- A B, The pectorall Muscle, or the first muscle of the arme in his proper seate at A, $\frac{1}{2}$ same separated as farre as his im-plantation at B.
- CC, The Muscle called *Serratus maior*, or the second muscle of the Chest.
- D, *Serratus minor*, or the first muscle of the shoulder-blade
- E, The muscle called *Deltoid* or *Epomis*, the second muscle of the arme, his originall is at r.
- F, The *Clavicula* or Coller-bone.

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Q 2

Table

FIG. 1



FIG. 2



Table 2. The first Figure sheweth the middle Belly, the Skinne & the Muscles being cut away, the Breast-bone also is removed and the ribs broken, that the capacity of the Chest, the Membranes thereof and the Lungs might better be discerned.

- A, the gristles of the ribs retracted or drawne backe.
 BB, the bony part of the rib divided from the gristle.
 CC, DD, the Intercoastall muscles filling vp the distances of the bones at CC, and the distances of $\frac{1}{2}$ gristles at DD
 E, The clauicle or collar-bone discouered in his seate.
 Ee, the course of the vessels rising to the arme-hole.
 G, the outward Iugular veyne which shewes it selfe as soon as the skin is cut.
 HH, The *Mediastinum*.
 II, the surface of the Midriffe.
 K, the connexion of the *Mediastinum* with the midriffe.
 L, a place somewhat bunching to receiue the heart.
 MN, The Mammary veyne and artery descending vnder the breast-bone.
 OO, Branches of the vessels before named, which go to the

Mediastinum.

- PP, The nerues of the midriffe supported by the *Mediastinum*
 Q, A veine which together with the nerue descendeth to the midriffe.
 RSTV, A part of the Lungs in the left side of the cauity, R and T shew the vpper Lobe, S and V, the lower.

Fig. 2. sheweth the Midriffe taken out of the body.

- a, The Midriffe.
 b c d e, the sinewy part thereof.
 f g, The fleshy part thereof.
 h i, Two fleshy originals.
 k, A diuision or perforation of $\frac{1}{2}$ midriffe where-through the great artery is transmitted.
 l, the perforation on the left side which giueth way to the gullet.
 m, the right perforation throggh which the hollow veine ascendeth.

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6-11

Table 3. sheweth the middle belly before and at the sides, bared from the skin to the Muscles, wherein also the brest-bone with the gristles of the ribs are separated from the Mediastinum, and reflected backward, that those things which are contained in the Chest may better be perceived.

AAA, The middle A. is the inside of the breast-bone; the other two shew the inside of the gristles and the ribs ioyned together.

B, C, The Mammary veines descending vnder the breast-bone vnto the right Muscles.

D, E, The Mammary Arteries descending.

F, Certaine glandules or kernels about the Coller-bone, appointed to secure the distribution of the vessels.

GG, H H, The right and the left place of the *Mediastinum*, which before the diuision of it did grow to the brestbone.

IK, The right and left superficies of the *Mediastinum*, which is next to the lungs.

LL, The distance betwixt the Membrans of the *Mediastinū*.

MM, This swelling place shewes the scite of the left part of the heart.

N, The vpper part of the right Lobe of the Lungs.

O, The lower part of the right Lobe of the Lungs.

P, The vpper part of the left Lobe of the Lungs.

Q, The lower part of the left Lobe of the Lungs.

RR, The Midriffe separated from the breast-bone, and from the tops of the gristles which cleaue vnto it.

S, The Gristle called the breast-blade.

T, V, The skin drawne downward from the foreside of the Chest.

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Q4

Table

FIG. I.



FIG. II.

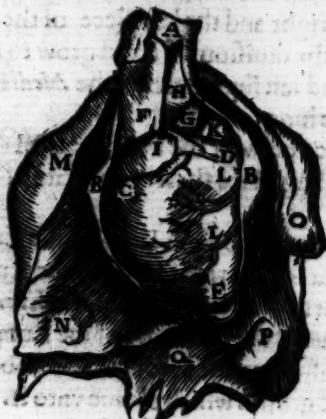


Table 4. Figure 1. sheweth the heart included within his purse or Pericardium, together with the Lungs, and a part of the Midriffe.

Figure 2. sheweth the Pericardium opened, and so the situation of the heart and particularly the fore-part thereof.

A, A portion of the ascending trunk of the hollow veyne.

a, A portion of the Great artery.

B, The beginning of the *Pericardium*, cleaving very close vnto the hollow veyne, vnto the arteriall veyne and to the great artery.

C, The small veynes of the *Pericardium* or Purse of the heart.

D E, The fore-side of the *Pericardium*, bearing the figure of the Basis of the heart. F, the sharpe end of the *Pericardium*.

From F to G, the connexion of the *Pericardium* with the Midriffe.

H, A part of the *Septum transversum*, or the Midriffe.

I I, His Nerues. L M N O, the foure Lobes of the Lungs.

Figure 2. A, the place where the *Pericardium* is continued with the vessels of the heart.

BB, The *Pericardium* reflected to the sides.

C D, The Basis of the forepart of the heart.

E, The point of the fore-part of the heart called *Mucro*.

F, The hollow veyne. G, The arteriall veyne.

H, The great artery and the venall artery, which cannot be seene vlesse the heart be leaned to the left side.

I, The right eare of the heart.

K, The top of the left eare.

L, The coronary or crown-veyne and artery of the heart.

LL, Certaine branches proceeding from these vessels.

M N O P, The foure Lobes of the Lungs.

Q, A part of the Midriffe.

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Tab.

FIG. I.



FIG. II.



III.



V.



VI.



VII.



VIII.



Table 5. Fig. 1. sheweth the right side of the heart freed from the Pericardium or purse, which together with the Lungs is reflected to the lesse side, that the continuity of the hollow veine with the heart at his basis might better be discerned: together with the vessels and a part of the Midriff. Fig. 2. sheweth the heart turned upon the right side, that so the left side and the venall Artery with his Nerue might better be discerned. Fig. 3. sheweth the heart cut ouerthwart, that the thicknes of the ventricles might the better appeare. Fig. 4. sheweth the bones of the heart as some expresse them. Fig. 5. sheweth the heart freed from the Lungs and the Midriff, the right ventricle and the orifice of the hollow veine dissoltd. Fig. 6. sheweth the heart cut through the right ventricle and the orifice of the Arteriall veine. Fig. 7. sheweth the heart cut through the left ventricle: as also the orifice of the venal artery cut open. Fig. 8. sheweth the heart cut through the left ventricle, and the orifice of the great artery.

- A. The right side of the heart, and a great part of the backe side.
 B. The right eare of the heart.
 C. The hollow veine opening into the hart, from which place Aristotle thought that it tooke his originall.
 D. sheweth the place where the hollow vein passeth through the Diaphragma or Midriff.
 E. A part of the Diaphragma or Midriff.
 F. The hollow veine tending to the Ingulum.
 G. The beginning of the veine Azygos.
 H. The trunk of the great Artery.
 I. where it descendeth.
 K. A part of the nerue of the 6. coniugation, from which the heart getteth a Nerue.
 L M N O. The foure Lobes of the Lungs.
 P. The way of the vesselles which amaine to the Lungs.

Figure 1.

- ABC, the lesse side of the heart, and a great part of his backside.
 D. The vesselles of the heart, which compass his basis.
 E. The branches of the same vesselles.
 F. The left eare of the heart.
 G. H. The venall Artery, his distribution into the left Lung.
 I. The Arteriall veine.
 K. His branch going to the left Lung.
 L. His branch going to the right Lung.
 M. The top of the right eare of the heart.

- NN. The hollow veine.
 O. The trunk of the great artery.
 P. His descending trunk.
 R. S. His ascending trunk.
 Q. The left Axillary Artery.
 T. The right Axillary Artery.
 V. X. The Carotides or Sleepy Arteries, called also Soporaria.
 Y. The trunk of the wezon or rough artery
 a. The right nerue of the sixth paire.
 b. f. Certaine branches making the right recurrent sinnew, f.
 c. The left Nerue of the sixth paire.
 d. Certaine branches making the recurrent Nerue.
 e. A furdle of the same offered to the lesse Lung.
 g. The left recurrent Nerue.
 h. A small Nerue attaining to the Basis of the heart.
 i. k. l. m. The Lobes of the Lungs.
 n. o. The Midriff or Diaphragma.

Figure 3.

- A C D. Portions of the vesselles of the heart.
 B. The right eare of the heart.
 E. The left eare of the heart, with a part of the venall Artery.
 F. The point of the heart called the Cone & Mucro.
 G G. The right ventricle of the heart.
 H H. The left ventricle of the heart.

II. The

FIG. I.



FIG. II.



III.



VI.



VII.



VIII.



11. The partition called Septum, which distinguishes the ventricles.

Figure 4. and 5.

- A B, A part of the hollow veine, from the Midriff to the Inguum.
 CCC. The orifice of the hollow veine opening into the right ventricle.
 D E. The orifices of the descending and ascending hollow veine.
 F. The rugous or unequal inside of the right ear of the heart, which is placed in the left side, because the heart is Dissected through the midst.
 G. The beginning of the Crowne-veine of the heart.
 HHH. A circle bunching out in the orifice of the hollow veine.
 K L M. The three values of the hollow veine.
 NN. The Filaments or fibres of the values.
 OO. Certain fleshy excrescencies to which these Filaments do grow.
 P. A cavity regarding the orifice of the arteriall veine.
 Q R. A part of the heart compassing the right ventricle.

Figure 6.

- A B, A portion of the hollow veine and the great Artery.
 C D, The orifice of the arteriall veine, the mouths also of his two branches.
 E F G. The three Values or Floud gates
 HH. The wall between the ventricles of the heart.
 I. One of the Values of the hollow veine.
 K. The Filaments of the same.
 L. The fleshy portions to which those Filaments are implanted.
 M. The right ear of the heart inserted and hanging downe.

Figure 7.

- A. The trunks of the great Artery.
 D. A portion of the arteriall veine.
 CC. The orifice of the venall Artery.
 DD. A bunching circle in the same orifice.
 E F. The two Values of the venall Artery.
 GG. Filaments drawn downwards from the Values.
 HH. The fleshy portions to which they are fastened.
 I. The left ear of the heart turned inward.
 K. The wall or partition between the Ventricles.
 L. A bosome or cavity, reaching the orifice of the great artery.
 MM. A portion of the heart compassing the left ventricle.

Fig. 8.

- A. The orifice of the great Artery.
 B C D, The Values that are set before that orifice.
 E, F. The beginning of the Coronall arteries.
 G. Portions of the same arteries fluting forth.
 H. The Orifice of the Venall artery.
 I K. His two Values.
 L. The Filaments of the same.
 M. The fleshy portions unto which they grow.
 N. The left ear of the heart inserted.
 O. A portion of the Arteriall veine.
 P Q. The substance of the heart compassing the left ventricle.
 R. The wall between the ventricles of the heart called Septum.
 S S, Which sheweth a certain substance at the roote of the great Artery, which sometimes in beasts is bony.

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Table 6. Figure 1. sheweth the fore side of the Lungs taken out of the Chest, from which the Heart with his Membranes are cut. Figure 2. sheweth the backe and gibbous side of the Lungs, as it lieth upon the backe. Figure 3. sheweth the Arteriall veine. Figure 4. sheweth the Venall Artery separated from the substance of the Lungs.

A A, 1, 2, The Gullet called Oesophagus vnder the weazon or rough Artery.

B 1, 2, The rough Artery.

C 1, The Arteriall veine.

D 1, The venall Artery.

E F G H, 1, 2, The foure Lobes of the Lungs.

K 1, The Midriff.

I 2, The Canale or Pipe of the Lungs.

A 3, The Orifice of the Arteriall veine.

a b c 3, His three Values.

B 3, The inner Coate.

C 3, The viter Coate.

D 3, The diuision of the Arteriall veine.

E F 3, The two trunks whereinto it is diuided.

GGGG 3, The distribution of the same through the substance of the Lungs.

A, BB, CC 4, The orifice of the venall Artery, marked with A, where it groweth to the heart, then diuided into foure trunks.

EEEE 4, Their distribution through the Lungs.

F 4, The simple or single coate of this Artery.

See the history of this in the booke at large 377.

Tab.



FIG. III.

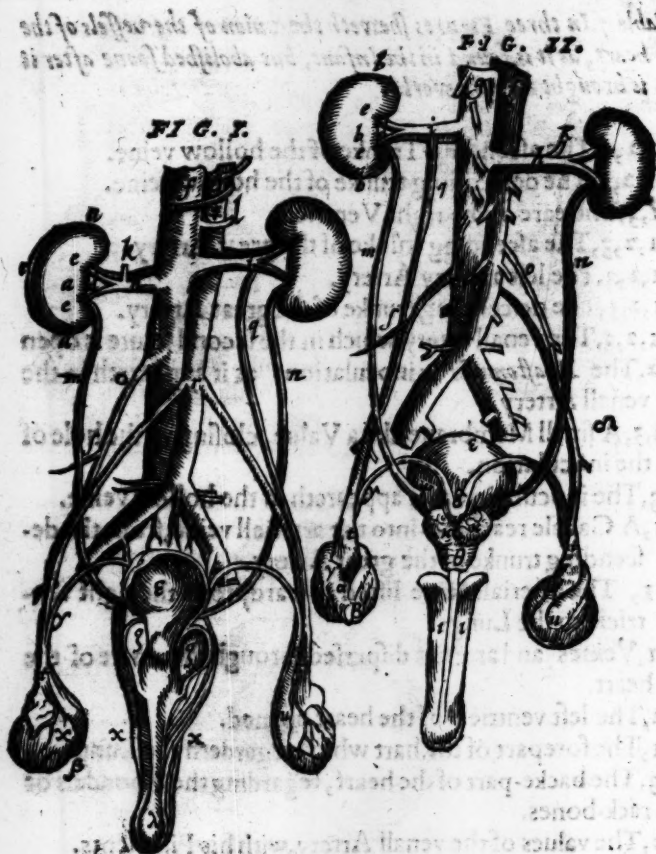


Table 7. In three Figures sheweth the union of the vessels of the heart, as it is found in the Infant, but abolished soone after it is brought into the world.

- a* 1,2,3, The ascending Trunke of the hollow veine.
- b* 1,2,3, The descending trunke of the hollow veine.
- c* 1,3, The eare of the right Ventricle.
- d* 1,2,3, The ascending trunke of the great Artery.
- e* 1,2,3, The left axillary Artery.
- f* 1,2,3, The descending trunke of the great Artery.
- g* 1,2,3, The venall artery, which in the second figure is open
- h* 2, The *Anastomosis* or inoculation, as it appeareth in the venall Artery.
- i* 2,3, A small Membrane like a Value, closing vp the hole of the inoculation.
- k* 3, The inoculation as it appeareth in the hollow veine.
- l* 1, A Canale reaching into the arteriall veine, from the descending trunke of the great Artery.
- m* 1, The arteriall veine lifted vpward, from the right ventricle to the Lungs.
- n* 1, Veines and arteries dispersed through the coate of the heart.
- o* 2, The left ventricle of the heart opened.
- p* 1, The forepart of the hart which regardeth the Lungs.
- q* 3, The backe-part of the heart, regarding the Spondels or rack-bones.
- r* 2, The values of the venall Artery, with his Filaments,
- s* 2, The fleshy implantations of the same.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, page 381.

See the History of this, in the Booke at large, pag. 201.



Of the Naturall parts belonging to Generation, as well in Men as in Women.

Table 1. sheweth the Kidneyes with the vessels of Urine and of Seed; a part of the hollow veine, and also the great Artery, the Testicles, the Bladder and the Yards.
The first Figure sheweth the fore-side, the second the hinder-side.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <i>aaa</i> 1, the forepart of the right kidney. | * 1, The testicle covered yet in his coate. y 1, 2, The place where the leading vessel called <i>vas deferens</i> doth arise. |
| <i>bbb</i> 2, The backpart of the left kidney. | a 1, 2, The descent of the same leading vessel. |
| <i>c</i> 1, The outward side. | <i>β</i> 1, 2, the revolution of the same leading vessel. y 1, 2, the passage of the same vessel reflected like a recurrent nerve. |
| <i>dd</i> 1, 2, The inner side. | <i>δ</i> 2, the meeting of the same leading vessels. s 1, 2, the bladder of urine; the first figure sheweth it open, the second sheweth the backpart of it. |
| <i>ee</i> 1, 2, The two cavities whereinto the emulgent vessels are inserted. | ζ 1, The small bladders of seed opened. m 2, the glandules called <i>glandula prostatica</i> . |
| <i>ff</i> 1, 2, the trunk of the hollow veine. | θ 2, The sphincter muscle of the bladder. |
| <i>gg</i> 1, 2, The trunk of the great artery. | ι 1, 2, The two bodies which make the substance of the yard. |
| <i>hi</i> 1, 2, The emulgent veyne & artery. | κ 1, the vessels which goe vnto the yard and the necke of the bladder. |
| <i>kk</i> 1, 2, the right fatty veyne. | λ 1, the passage which is common to the urine & the seed, cut open. |
| <i>li</i> 1, 2, the left fatty veyne. | μ, The implantation of the vreters into the bladder. |
| * 1, the <i>Celiacall</i> artery. | |
| <i>mn</i> 1, 2, The vreters. | |
| <i>opq</i> 1, 2, The right spermaticke veyne which ariseth neare <i>p</i> , the left neare <i>q</i> . | |
| <i>r</i> 1, The place where the arteries of the seed do arise. | |
| <i>f</i> 1, 2, Small branches distributed from the spermatical veins to the <i>Peritonæum</i> . | |
| <i>s</i> 1, 2, The spiry bodden body called <i>varicosum vas pyramidale</i> | |
| <i>n</i> 1, 2, the <i>parastatae</i> or <i>Epididymis</i> | |

Of the Natural parts belonging to General

1890

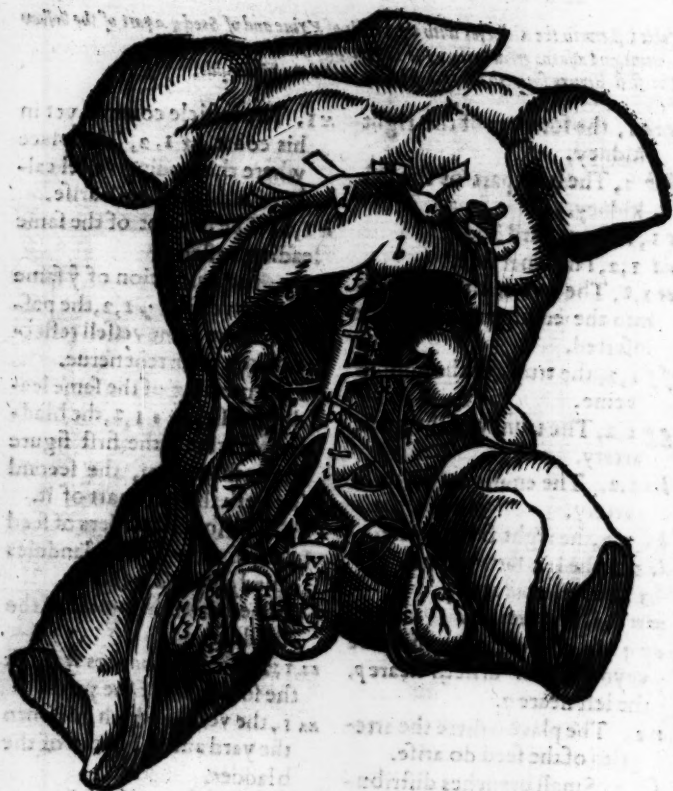
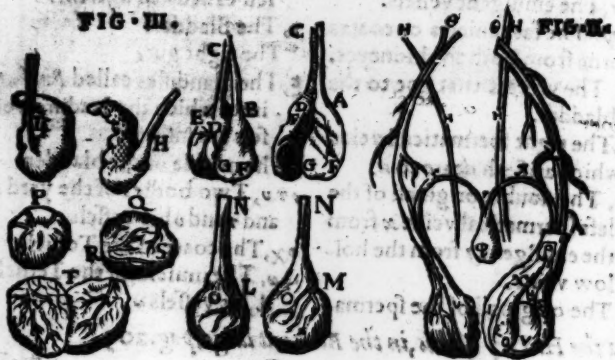
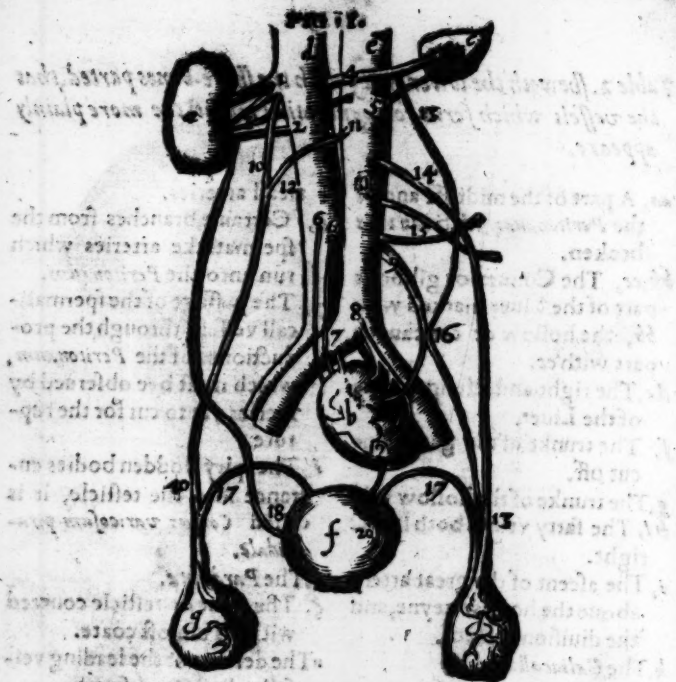


Table 2. sheweth the lower Belly with the share-bones parted, that the vessels which serue for generation might the more plainly appeare.

- aa*, A part of the midriff and of the *Peritonæum* with the ribs broken.
- bb, cc*, The Conuex or gibbous part of the Liuer marked with *bb*, the hollow or concaveous part with *cc*.
- de*, The right and left ligaments of the Liuer,
- f*, The trunk of the gate veine cut off.
- g*, The trunk of the hollow vein
- hl*, The fatty veines both left & right.
- i*, The ascent of the great artery about the hollow veine, and the diuision thereof.
- k*, The *Celiacall* artery
- mn*, The emulgent vessels.
- oo pp*, The fat tunicles or coates torne from both the kidneyes.
- qq*, The yreters that goe to the bladder.
- rs*, The right spermaticall veine which ariseth neare to *r*.
- xy*, The double originall of the left spermaticall veine *x* from the emulgent, *y* from the hollow veine.
- a*, The originall of the spermaticall arteries.
- B*, Certaine branches from the spermaticke arteries which run vnto the *Peritonæum*.
- y*, The passage of the spermaticall vessels through the productions of the *Peritonæum*, which must bee obserued by such as vse to cut for the rupture.
- d*, The spiry bodden bodies entrance into the testicle, it is called *Corpus varicosum pyramidale*.
- s*, The *Parastasa*.
- ç*, The stone or testicle couered with his inmost coate.
- n*, The descent of the leading vessel called *Vas deferens*.
- y*, The Bladder.
- ** The right gur.
- ç*, The glandules called *Prostate* into which the leading vessels are inserted.
- p*, The muscle of the bladder,
- stv*, Two bodies of the yard *s*, and *t* and *v* his vessels,
- ex*, The coate of the Testicle.
- ↓*, The muscle of the Testicle *↓*, his vessels.

See the History of this, in the Booke at large, pag. 203.



Tab. 3. fig. 1. shews the disport of Nature in the seminary vessels, the emulgent, and the position of the left Kidney, as we met with it in a publike dissection.

Figure 2. sheweth the seminary vessels, with the Testicles.

Fig. 3. The diuers formes of the Testicles, and their seueral parts.

- a. b. The right kidney a. the left b.
- c. A glandulous and fatty substance, which was in the roome of the left kidney.
- d. e. The hollow veine d. the great artery e.
- f. The bladder of vrine,
- gg. The Testicles.
- 1, 2. A double right emulgent veine, the first of which hath a double originall.
- 3. The right emulgent artery.
- 4. The left emulgent Veine.
- 5. The left emulgent artery.
- 6, 6. Two emulgent veines at the left kidney.
- 7, 8. The emulgent arteries, vnder the bifurcation or diuision at the left kidney.
- 9. The fourth left emulgent veine.
- 10, 10. The right spermatike veine.
- 11, 12. The originall of the spermatike Artery 11, his conianction with the Veine, 12.
- 13. The left spermatike veine.
- 14. The left spermatike artery.
- 15. A veine going from the left spermatike veine to the Peritonæum, accompanied with an Artery.
- 16. The vnion of the left spermatike vein with the emulgent veine.
- 17. The leading vessels.
- 18. The insertion of the right Vreter
- 19, 20. The originall of the left vreter at 19 and his implantation at 20.

Figure 2.

- mm. The vreters
- 66. The spermatike veines and arteries.
- 11. The coate of the Testicle. which ariseth from the Peritonæum.
- λ. The spermatike vein and artery, as they passe into the production of the Peritonæum, and as they passe againe out of it.
- μ. The boddie body, called Corpus varicosum, or the wonderfull implication of the veine and artery.
- ν. The left testicle couered with the inmost coate.
- ξξ. The resolution of the leading vessels.

- α. The ascent of the leading vessel vnto the share bone.
- β. The reflection or returning of the leading vessels, to the back side of the share bones.
- γ. The coition or meeting together, and insertion of those vessels into the glandular called Prostate, at α.

Figure 3.

- A B. The forepart of the right Testicle.
- CC, D. The spermatike veine and Arterie cut off where they fall out of the Peritonæum, and C sheweth the beginning of the boddie body, called Corpus varicosum, and D sheweth his basis or foundation.
- E. The passage of the leading vessel.
- F. His reflection.
- G. A portion of the leading vessell climbing vpward, with his departure from the Testicle.
- H. The porous or spongy face of the leading vessell of Epididymis, where it groweth to the coate of the Testicle.
- I. The gibbous or rounde part of the same vessell, where it groweth not to the fore-said coate.
- L. The fore-part of the Testicle.
- M. The backe part of the same, together with his inmost coate, and the boddie body.
- NN. The first commixtion of the Spermatike vessels.
- OO. The basis of the spiry boddie body, and his insertion into the inmost coate of the Testicle.
- P. The testicle couered with his inmost coat shewing the vpper part, into which the boddie or varicous body was inserted.
- QRS. The innermost coate of the Testicle, drawne from the Testicle at R. but couering the Testicle at S.
- T. The Testicle cut through the midst.
- V. V. The distribution of the vessels through his substance.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, pag. 205.



Table 4. demonstrateth the muscles of the yard, of the fundament and of the bladder, and the three bodies of the yard.

The 1 and 2. Figures shew the yard excoriated, cleaning yet to the bottome of the share-bone.

The third sheweth the same separated with his vessels.

The 4. and 5. The yard cut away, and Dissected overthwart.

The 6. The canel or pipe of the yard, divided at the entrance into the bladder.

The 7. The forepart of the bladder and the yarde, together with the umbilicall vessels.

The 8. the bladder of a woman, with the umbelicall vessels, and a part of the Vreters.

The 9. sheweth the backe parts of the body of the yard.

AB 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9. The two bodies which make the yard.

CC 2, 3, The place where these 2 bodies do first arise.

D 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9. The nut of the yard, called *glans penis*.

EE 4, 5. The fungous and redde substance of the bodies of the yard.

F 4, 5, The mutuall connexion of the bodies of the yard, and the neruous outward substance of the same, compassing rounde about the former fungous substance.

G 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9. The passage of the Vrine, or common pipe running vnder the yard, all along his length.

H 1, 1, 3. The first paire of muscles of the yard, which in the 1 fig. doe yet grow to it, but in the second they hang from their originall.

K, L. 1, 2. The second pair of muscles of the yard, in the first figure growing in the second hanging from their insertion.

M 1, 2. The sphincter of the right gut.

N 3, 7, 8, 9. The round sphincter muscle of the bladder.

OO A Membrane which is over the holes of the share-bone

P, 2. A rounde Ligament from the meeting of the share bones vnto the head of the thigh.

Q, Figure 3, 7, 8, The bodye of the bladder.

R. 3, 7. The Prostate, into which the seede when it is perfectly labour'd, is led.

SS 3, 8. Portions of the Vreters.

TT 3. Portions of the vessels which leade downe the seede.

V 7, 8. The umbilicall arteries.

X 7, 8. The Ligament of the bladder, called *Vracbus*.

Y, 7, 8. The navel or *umbilicus*.

Z 7, 8. The umbilicall veine.

a a 7, The vein and artery of the yard

b 5. The artery distributed thorough the body of the yard.

See the History in the Booke at large pag. 213.

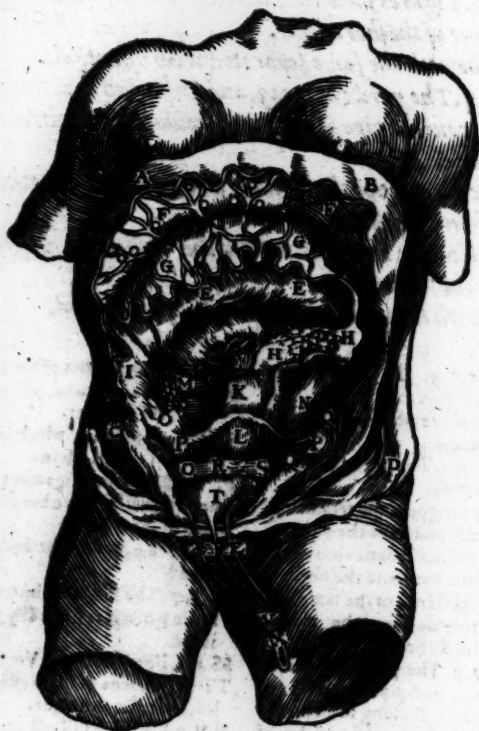


Table 5. sheweth the lower Belly of a woman, the guts being taken away.

A,B,C,D, The inner face of the *Peritoneum* reflected.

EE, That part of the *Messentery* which ioyneth together the small guts.

FF, The Membranes of the *Messentery* diuided asunder.

GG, The course of the vessels and glandules in them.

HH, I, That part of the *Messentery* which tieth the right & left part of the *Collicke* gut.

K, The right gut cut off.

L, The bottome of the wombe whole.

M,N, Both the *Testicles*.

OO, QQ. A Membrane of the *Peritoneum* which tyeth the wombe, her vessels and the *testicles* vnto the backe, it holdeth vp the wombe, and with the Membrane of the other side, it maketh the second coate of the wombe.

PP, Fleшы Fibres which runne into this Membrane, making the right and left *Muscles* of the wombe.

R S, The necke of the wombe betweene R and S, couered yet with that Membrane.

T, The backe-side of the *Bladder*.

V,X, The *Nauill*, with part of the *Vmbilicall* veyne at X.

Y, The *Ligament* of the bladder in brute *Creatures*, *Vra-chus*.

ZZ, The two *ymbilicall* Arteries.

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Table

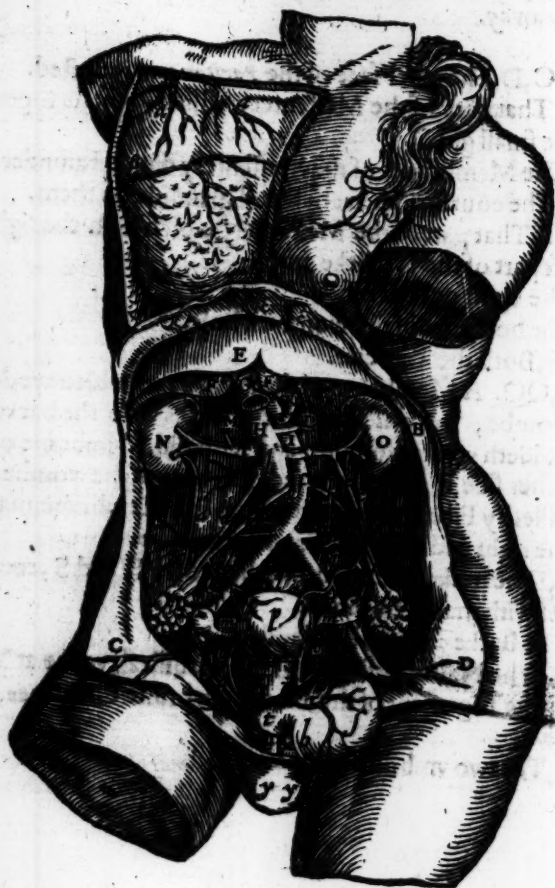


Table 6. sheweth the lower belly, the guttes being taken away, as also the Stomacke, the Mesentery, and some membranes, that the vessels serving for generation may the better be discerned. As also the brest or dug of a woman excoriated is heere exhibited.

A B C D. The *Peritoneum* reflected or returned backward, above & below.

E F. The gibbous part of the *Liver* E the caue or hollow part F.

G. The trunk of the Gate veine

H. The hollow veine.

I. The great artery

K. The rootes of the *Celiacall* artery, which accompanieth the gate veine.

L M. The fatty veine, going vnto the coate of the kidneyes.

N O. The fore-part of both the *Kidneyes*.

T V. The emulgent veines & Arteries

aa, b. The right *Vreter* at the lowest a. cut from a part, which neere to b. sticketh yet to the bladder, because the bottom of the bladder is drawn to the left side.

c. The left *vreter*: inserted into the bladder neere to *r.*

dd. The *spermatike* veine which goeth to the left testicle marked with i.

ee. The *spermatike* veine which goeth to the left testicle, marked with i. also.

f. The trunk of the great Artery, frō whence the *spermatikall* Arteries do proceede.

g b. The *spermatikall* arteries.

i i. Two testicles.

ll. A branch which from the *spermatike* vessels, reacheth vnto the bottom of the wombe.

mm. The leading vessell of the seede which *Falopius* calld the *tuba* or trum-

pet, because it is crooked and reflected.

n. A branch of the *spermatike* vessell compassing the leading vessell.

oo. A vessell like to a worme, which passeth to the wombe, some do call it *cremaster*.

p. The bottome of the Wombe called *sundus uteri*.

q. A part of the right gut.

rf. The boosome of the bladder, where to is inserted the left *Vreter*, and a vein led from the neck of the wombe neere to *r.*

s. The necke of the bladder.

u. The same inserted into the priuicie or lap.

x. A part of the necke of the Wombe about the priuicie.

yy. Certaine skinny Caruncles of the priuicies, in the middst of which is the slit. and on both sides appears little hillocks,

The figures belonging to the brests or dugs.

aa. The veins of the dugs which come from those, which descending frō the top of the shoulder, are offered to the skin.

β. The veins of the dugs deriued from those which through the arm hole are led into the hand.

γ. The body of the dug or brest.

δδ. The kernels & fat between th^e.

ee. The vessels of the dugs, descending from the lower part of the necke called *Iugulum*, vnder the brest bone.

See the History of this in the Booke at large. pag. 219

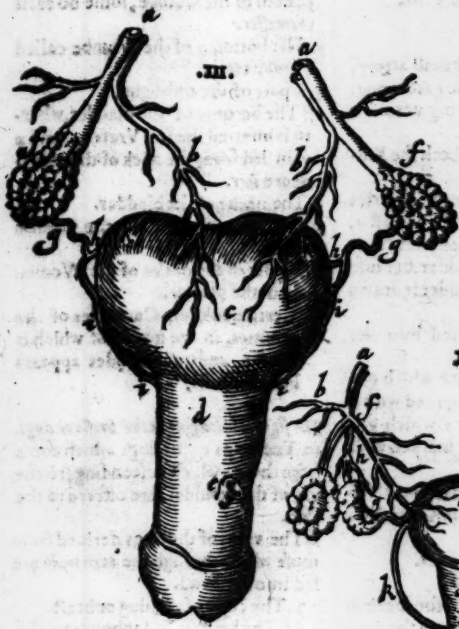
FIG. 1.



IV.



.III.



II.



Table 7. The first Figure sheweth the wombe cut from the body, with the vessels which grow unto it, the Testicles, the Bladder, and the Membranes: the necke of it is turned upward, that the Orifice of the bottome of the wombe may the better be perceined; the Bladder also is opened, that his cavity, and the insertion of the Vreters may better appeare.

The second Figure sheweth the wombe, with his vessels parted from the Membranes and the Bladder.

The third Figure sheweth the wombe freed from all the vessels excepting the spermaticall vessels, where also the forme of the Trumpet is omitted.

The fourth Figure sheweth the wombe cut out of the body, and thickenesse of his coates in a woman with childe, and the cleft of the lap or priuity dilated or laide open.

A, The bottome of the wombe laide open without any Membrane.

BB, The necke of the wombe turned vpward.

CD, A part of the bottome of the womb like the nut of the yard, swelling into the vpper part of the necke of y womb, in the middle whereof the orifice appeareth.

EE, A membrane knitting the wombe to the *Peritonaeum*, & holding together the vessels thereof.

F, The left Testicle.

G, the spermaticall Veine and Artery.

H, A part of the spermaticall vessels reaching vnto y bottome of the wombe.

I, One part of the vessels coming to the testicle.

*** A** vessell leading the seed vnto the wombe.

K, the coate of the testicle with the implication of y vessels.

L, the cavity of the blader opened.

M, the insertion of the vreters into the bladder.

N, the vreters cut from the kidneies.

O, the insertion of the necke of the bladder into the lap or priuity.

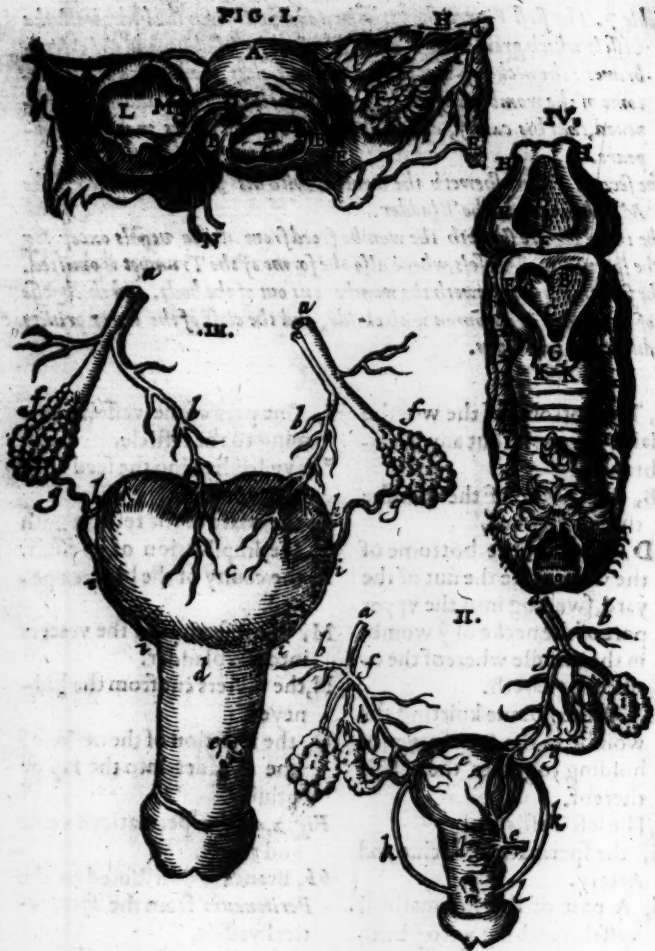
Fig. 2. aa, the spermaticall veine and artery.

bb, Branches distributed to the *Peritonaeum* from the spermaticall vessels.

c, the bottom of the wombe.

d, The

FIG. I.



d, the necke of the wombe.
e, Certaine vessels running thorough the inside of y^e wombe and the necke thereof.

ff, Vessels reaching to the bottome of the wombe, produced frō y^e spermatieall vessell,

gg, The leading vessell of seed, called *Tuba* the trumpeter.

hh, A branch of the spermatieall vessell compassing the trumpeter

ii, The Testicles.

kk, The lower Ligament of the wombe, which some call the cremasteres or hanging muscles of the wombe.

l, the lap or priuity, into which y^e Cremasteres do end.

m, A portion of the necke of the bladder.

Fig. 4. aa, the spermatieall vessels

bb, A branch from these spermatieall vessels, to the bottome of the wombe.

cc, The body or bottome of the wombe.

d, The necke of the same.

e, the necke of the bladder ending into the necke of y^e womb.

ff, The testicles.

gg, The leading vessels, commonly (though not so well) called the eiulatory vessels.

hh, the diuision of these vessels, one of them determining into

the hornes at double kk.

ii, The other branch ending in the necke, by w^{ch} women with childe auoide their seed.

kk, the hornes of the wombe.

Figure 4. A B, the bosome of the bottome of the wombe, at whose sides are the hornes.

CD, a line like a suture or seam, a little distinguishing y^e bosom

EE, the substance of the bottome of the wombe, or the thickenesse of his inward coate.

F, A protuberation or swelling of the wombe in the middle of the bosome.

G, The Orifice of the bottome of the wombe.

HH, the coate or second couer of the wombe, coming from the *Peritonaeum*.

III, A portion of the Membranes which tye the womb.

KK, the beginning of the necke of the womb.

L, The necke of the Bladder inserted into the necke of the wombe.

m, the *Clitoris* in the top of the priuity.

n, the inequality of the priuity where the *Hymen* is placed.

o, the hole or passage of the priuite into the cleft.

p, the skinny carūcle of y^e priuity

See the history of this in the Booke at large, page 220.

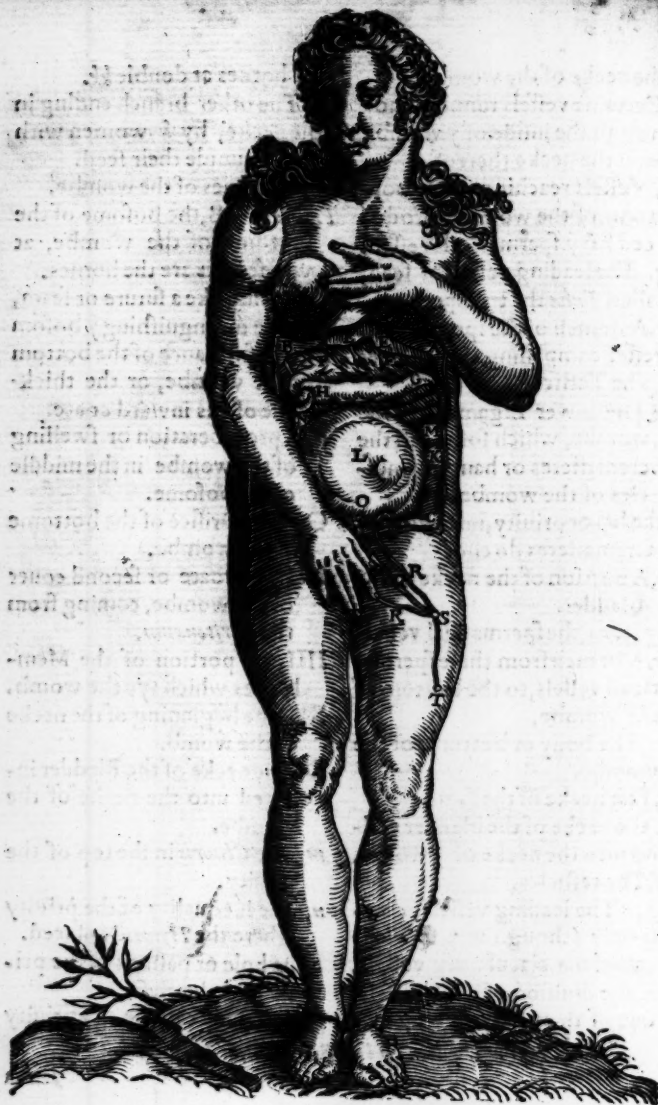


Table 8, sheweth the portrature of a woman great with child, whose wombe is bared and the Kel taken away, that the Stomacke, the guts and the wombe might be better scene.

A, B, C, the inner part of the *Peritonæum*.

E E, the embowed part of the Liuer.

F F, the Stomacke.

G, H, that part of the Collicke gut which runneth vnder the stomacke.

I, K, the Membranes by which the wombe adhereth to the bones.

L, the womb ascending as high as to the Nauel.

M, N, Coates arising from the *Peritonæum*, which compasse the testicles, the vessels and the fore-part of the wombe, & make the outward coate of the same.

O, the fore-part of the necke of the wombe.

P, the place of the bladder.

Q the *Vrachus*, a Ligament of the bladder.

R R, the vmbilicall Arteries.

S, the Nauell.

T, the vmbilicall veyne cut from the Liuer.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, pag. 226.

S 2

Tab.

FIG. 1



at 2.
K,K: bir
LLL fa
of
for
M₃.T
N₃.V
or li

Table 9. The first figure, sheweth the wombe of a woman with childe opened in the length, that the after birth cleauing thereto might be seene.

The 2. figure sheweth the after birth separated from the wombe.

The 3. figure, the coate wherein the urine of the Infant is receyued.

The 4. figure sheweth the Allantoides and the Amnion opened, with the naturall scite of the Infant, according to the common receiued opinion of Anatomists.

The 5. figure sheweth the coates or coverings of the infant, according to Vesalius, especially the Membranous bladder, which receineth the urine of the Infant.

ABCD. The back part of the womb cut into foure parts.

E. A part of the necke of the wombe.

FF. Veines and arteries compassing the necke of the wombe.

G. A certaine fleshy substance growing to the outward coate, called the cake or liuer of the womb, because of his manifold vesselles. This ministreth blood vnto the infant by the nauill.

HH. The outward covering of the infant in the wombe, which they call Allantoides.

Figure 2, 3, 4.

aa 2. The distribution of the vessels.

K, K 2. The fleshy cake of the After-birth.

LLL 3. The outward coate of the infant opened, to the backside whereof cleaueth the after birth, which some thinke is the Allantoides.

M 3. The inside of this outward coat,

N 3. Vessels produced out of the cake or liuer of the wombe, making the

nauell of the infant.

* The insertion of the vesselles which make the nauell.

OO 3. The inner coate of the infant yet whole, which they call *Amnion*.

P 4. The outside of the Allantoides,

Q 4. The inside of the same

R 4. The cake, liuer, or after birth.

S, T, 4. The vessels ioyning into one at T.

VV 4. The outside of the Amnion.

XX 4. The inside of the same.

Y 4. The vmbilicall vessells inserted into the nauill of the infant.

Z 4. The infant as it sitteth doubled in the wombe.

Fig. 5. A. The outward coat of the infant cut length wise.

B. The inner coate or Amnion yet whole.

C. A soft and thinne membrane like a bladder, leading out the vrin thorough the nauill: this keepeth the vrine of the infant, whilest it is in the wombe.

S 3

See the history of this in the Booke at large, page 227.

FIG. I.

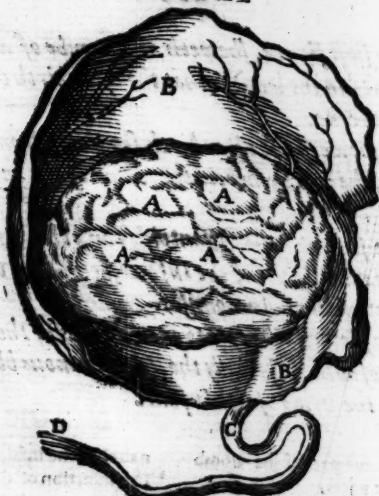


FIG. II.

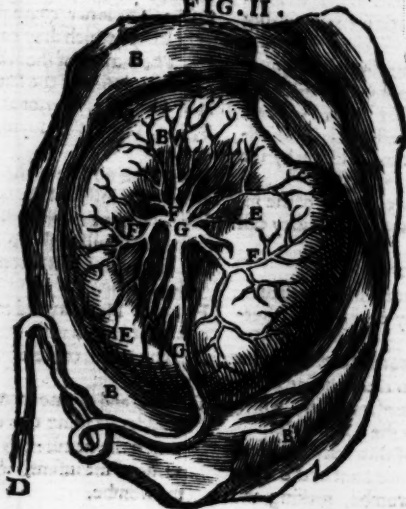


Table x: *VV*berin the after-birth, together with the vmbilicall vessels are exhibited.

AAAA 1, the fleshy cake or liuer of the wombe, made to strengthen the vessell.

BBB 1,2, the membrane called *Amnios*.

CC 1, the vmbilicall vessels couered as it were with a gut.

D 1,2, the vmbilicall veine and the two vmbilicall Arteries.

EE, the Membrane called *Cborton*.

FFF, the branches of the veines and arteries dispersed through the *Cborton*.

GG 2, the coniunction of the vmbilicall vessels as they are compassed with their coate, resembling a gut.

See the history of this in the booke at large 228.



FIG. II.



Table II, Figure 1. Sheweth an Infant of fourteene dayes olde, in which all the parts are exactly delineated.

A, The Infant.

BB, The vmbilicall vessels meeting together.

CC, The diuarication of the vmbilicall Vessels, the Chorion.

DDD, The Coate called *Amnios*.

The second Figure sheweth an abortiue Infant, which was auoided the 25. day after conception, being deprived of blood to nourish it, because the vmbilicall vessels were broken. The magnitude of that Infant is perfectly described.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, pag. 229.

Table

Table 12. The first figure sheweth the wombe of a Dog, because those may more plentifully be gotten for dissection.

Fig. 2. sheweth the womb of a Cow (altogether like that of a sheep, saving that it is bigger, that the hornes might better appeare, because it is fit that young Anatomists should exercise themselves in the dissection of the wombes of sheepe.

Figure 3. sheweth the after-birth or cleansing of a Cow.

Fig. 4. hath another representation of the cleansing of a Cow.

- A. The spermaticall veine and artery.
- B. Portions of the spermaticall vessels reaching branches to the vpper part of the wombe.
- C. The testicle and the leading vessell.
- DD. A membrane tying the wombe to the *Peritoneum*.
- E. A veyne and an artery distributed to the necke of the wombe, and the lower part of the bottome.
- F. The right side of the bottome of the wombe, couered with the outward coate.
- G. The left side of the bottome of the wombe, halfe of it freed from the outward coate.
- G, H. The outward couering at G, the inward at H.
- I. The left leading vessell separated frō the Testicle.
- K. The place where is the orifice of the bottome of the wombe.
- L. The necke of the womb, the left side is vncouered from the outward coat.
- M. A part of the necke of the bladder.
- N. The skin left at the priuity.

Figure 2. A. The left Testicle.

- B. The vessell leading the seede into the hornes of the wombe.
- C. The place of the orifice of the bottome of the wombe.

D. The place where the wombe is diuided into two parts.

E. The two parts of the wombe resembling the hornes of a Ram.

FF, G. The outward coate of the womb at F, the inner at G.

H. A portion of a membrane, ioyning the wombe to the *Peritoneum*.

Figure 3. AA. The outward couering of the Calfe.

BB. The places where the outward couerings is tyed to the wombe, and admitteth the vessels, where also there is a fleshy substance, which is likened to the flesh of the spleene.

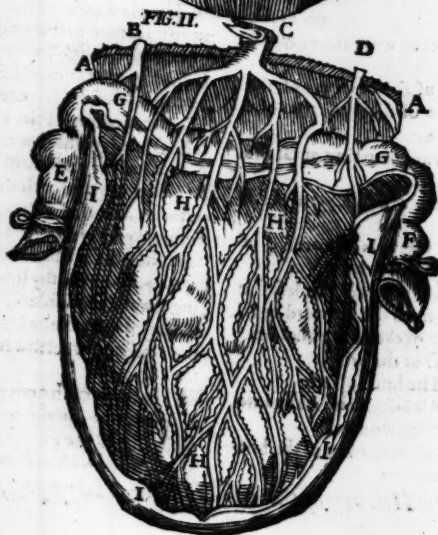
CC. The meeting of the veynes & arteries through this couering, for the making of the vmbilicall vessels.

D. The place where those veynes and arteries disperled through this couering, are gathered together a litle before they make the vmbilical vessels.

Figure 4. AA. A fleshy substance growing vpon the outside of the viter couering of the calfe, which compasseth the couering ouerthwart, otherwise then in men.

BB. That part of the outward couering which is not ouer-growne with that fleshy substance marked with AA, but is branched with veines & arteries.

See the History of this in the Booke at large pag. 240.



Of the Parts belonging to Nutrition or Nourish- ment.

Table 1. Fig. 1 sheweth the Kall or Omentum whole and loosed on every side, resembling a satchell, or a small Fishers net, with the course of the Veines, Arteries, & sinewes running through it. The second Figure containeth the lower membrane of the Omentum, the upper being remooued with the Collicke gut which it containeth, and the vessells.

- aaaaa. The outward face of the vpper membrane of the Kall.
- bbbb. The circle or girdle of the Kall, at the which it growes.
- ecc. The vpper part of the lower membran, above the Colon.
- d,e,f. Sheweth the membrane vessells, and fat of the Omentum.
- g. The trunk of the gate veine, where it commeth out of the Liuer.
- h. An artery with a nerue, reaching to the hollownesse of the Liuer, and bladder of gall.
- i. A vessell coming to the pylorus, especially on the backe part, hauing an Arterie his Companion.
- kk. A vessell with a Nerue, which goeth to the right bottome of the stomacke.
- ll,mm. Branches inwrapping the bodye of the stomacke from a vessell marked with k, which also go through the vpper membrane of the kall mm.
- n. A vessell reached out to the Duodenum, and to the beginning of the emptic gut, oftentimes hauing a small nerue to beare him company.
- o. The diuision of the gate veine into the right and the left branch.
- p. The right branch running into the Mesenterium and the guts.
- q. A veine going to the backe-parts of the

stomacke.

- r. A veine embracing the left mouth of the stomacke, in manner of a Crowne.
 - s. The Artery of the Mesentery.
 - t. An artery going to the lower membrane of the Kall.
 - x. A vessell sent with a nerue to the colon, & to the lower membrane of the kall.
 - x. A vessell going to the lower Omentum.
 - yy. The course of the vessells of the spleene, from the spleenicks branch.
 - z. A branch reaching to the left bottome of the stomacke.
 - aaaa. The Pancreas or sweet-breade vnder the vessells and the Duodenum.
- The second figure.
- AA. The vpper part of the lower kall arising from the backe, which behinde is vnder the stomacke, and with two membranes comprehendeth or embraceth the Colon at the bottome of the stomacke.
 - B. A veine coming from the left trunk of the gate vein and the artery, with a nerue for the most part tied to it, going into the kall.
 - C. A notable veine and an artery communicated to the Kall and the Collicke gutte, to which a small Nerue is added in some steads.
 - D. A vein running along the left side of the kall.
 - E. The right side of the Collicke gut which lyeth vnder the hollownesse of the Liuer, heere cut away.
 - F. The left side of the Collicke gutte which lyeth vpon the spleene.
 - GG. A part of the collick gut running along vnder the bottome of the stomacke.
 - HHH. The lower part of the inner kall, arising in some sort from the Collicke gut.
 - III. The remaining portions of the vpper membrane of the kall torne off, that it may be shewne how the kall may bee compared to a satchell or bagge.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, page 96



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f.T
g.T
b.T
i. T
n
kk.T

TABVLA II. *Sheweth the lower Belly, with the upper Membrane of the Kall torne vp, and turned about the outside of the Chest and the Stomacke; the stomacke also remoued out of his seate to the Chest, that the lower Membrane of the kall might the better be perceived; as also the guts remaining in their naturall position, and a part of the spleene, are heerein deciphered.*

aaaa. The inside of the vpper Membrane of the kall, which some call *alam superiorem*, the vpper wing.

bb. The stomacke strutting out, couered with the vpper membrane of the kall.

cc. The lower membrane of the kall, or his nether wing gathered vpward.

d. Vessels passing to the spleene, which appeareth bunching vnder the *Omentum* at *b.*

e. The trunk of the gate veine.

f. The spleenick branch of the port veine.

g. The bladder of vrine.

h. The seate of the spleene.

i. The vessels called *Vrachos*, by which the Infant is nourished in the womb.

kk. The two vmbilicall Arteries.

See the History of this in the Booke at large. pag. 98.

Table



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Table 3. sheweth the Bowels of the lower belly, every one in their owne place. The ends of the lower Ribs, together with the Midriffe and the Peritonæum adhering thereto are turned backe, that the Liuer, the spleen, and the stomacke might be better seene.

- A, The breast-blade called *Cartilago ensiformis*.
 BB, The *Peritonæum*, together with the Midriffe and the broken ribs bent outward.
 CC, The gibbous or bunching part of the Liuer.
 D, A Ligament tying the Liuer to the Midriffe.
 E, A part of the vmbilicall veine. FF, The stomacke filled full of meate.
 G, A part of the spleene.
 H, The blinde gut of the late writers: for the Ancients tooke the top of the Colon for it.
 I, The beginning of the great or thicke guts.
 Land Io to K, sheweth the passage of the collicke gut from the right kidney to the Liuer, and so the collicke and the stone on this side are in one place, and therefore hardly distinguished.
 K to L, the same collicke gut lyeth vnder the whole bottome of the stomack, which is the reason that those which are troubled with the collicke, cast so much.
 L, to M, The passage of the Colon, from the spleene to the share-bone by the left kidney, a way which maketh the payne of the stone and the collicke on the left side, very hard to distinguish.
 N, The Colon ending into the right gut.
 O, The beginning of the right gut vnto the bladder.
 P, Q, The sunken or fallen side of the Colon at P, and his Chambers and pusses at Q.
 R S T, The lesser guts, especially lying vnder the Nauell.
 aa, The two vmbilicall Arteries.
 b, The bottome of the bladder.
 * The connexion of the bladder and the *Peritonæum*.

See the history of this in the Booke at large, page 104.

FIG. I.



FIG. II.



FIG. III.



FIG. IV.



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Table 4. sheweth the lesser and the greater guts.

The first Figure sheweth the forme and folding passage of the lesser guts.

The second Figure sheweth the forme and convolutions of the greater guts, and the Muscles of the Fundament.

The third Figure sheweth together with the figure of the great guts, the value or Membrane of the Colon or Collicke gut.

The fourth Figure sheweth a part of the collicke and right guts & the coates of the Guts.

H 1, The Pylorus tyed with a part of the stomacke.

IK, 1, The gut called Duodenum.

L 1, The pore or hole of the choller, called *Porus Biliaris*.

M 1, The beginning of the empty gut called *Intestinum Terminus*.

N 1, 2, 3, The end of the lesser guts.

O 1, 2, 3, The beginning of the great guttes, where is the blinde gutte of *Galen* and the Ancients.

✕ 3, The value or membrane of the collicke gut, far to the sides of the gut on either hand, where his beginning is not made round, but lax.

P 1, 2, 3, The blinde gut of the later Anatomists.

Q R S T V, 1, 3, The collicke gut from O to Q, from the right kidney to the liuer: from Q to R, all along the bottome of the stomacke: from R to S, from the Spleene to the share-bone: from S to T, the returne of

the collicke gut to the panell: from T to V, how it is ledde along againe downeward to the right gut.

* 3, The collicke gut opened, that the value may better appeare.

XX 1, 3, The funke or flatted place of the Collicke gut.

YY, 1, 3, The chambers or cells of the collicke gut.

Z, 1, 3, The beginning of the right gut.

a 1, 3, The round Muscle of the right gut.

b 1, 3, The two right muscles of the right gut.

c 1, 3, The place where the right gut is tyed to the yard in men, and to the necke of the wombe in women.

et 4, The first and venter coate.

ff. 4, The second coate of the guts.

g 4, The third coate of the guts which maketh their body.

hh. 4, a part of the Mesentery, tying the right gut to the holy or great bone.

See the History in the Booke at large pag. 107.

T 2

Table

FIG. I.



FIG. II.



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...the part of the ...
...the body of the ...

...the ...

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Table 5. The first figure sheweth where the Mesentery beginneth or ariseth, his scite, connexion, and vessels; in it also the guts are removed from the middle of the belly, and are laid upward and downward unto the sides, that the Mesentery might better appeare.

The second figure sheweth the Mesentery taken and freed from the body.

AA, BB, Parts of the *Peritonaeum* or rim off \S belly, turned outward, and laide vpon \S Ribs which are broken backward.

CCCC, The lesser guts.

D, The blind gut.

EEEE, The collicke gut, compassing round about \S lesser guts.

F, the beginning of \S right gut.

G, the bladder.

*the place where the *Peritonaeum* or rim groweth vnto the bladder.

H 1, 2, the center of the Mesentery, where the *Peritonaeum* tyeth the great Artery & the hollow veyne to the rackebones of the backe.

II 1, 2, A glandulous body set for security vnder the distribution of the vesselles which are inserted into the Center.

KK 1, 2, Glandules set betweene the distributions of the vessels which passe to the guts.

L M M M 2, Do circumscribe

that part of the Mesentery which tyeth the small guts to the backe.

From N, to O, 1. A portion of the Mesentery which ioyneth the right part of the Colon to the backe.

From O, to P, 2, The membrane of the lower kall, tying that part of the Colon that is knit to the stomach, to the backe.

From P to Q 2. A part of the Mesentery knitting the left part of the collick gut which runneth from the spleene, to the right gut.

From Q to R. A part of the Mesentery tying the right guts to the backe.

S 2, the two membranes of the Mesentery parted asunder with the nayles.

T, the first membrane of the mesentery.

Y, the other membrane of the Mesentery.

See the History in the Booke at large pag. 112.

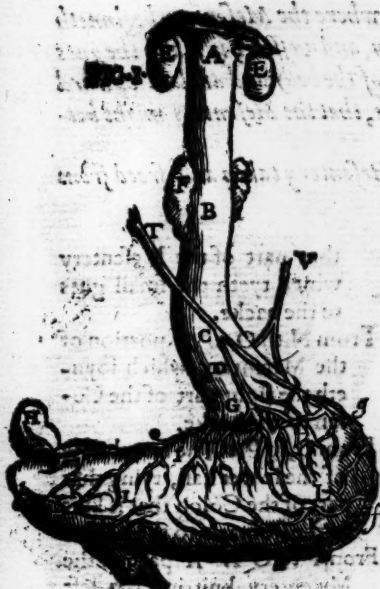


Table 6. sheweth the stomacke with the Gullet.

The first figure the foreside of them both, with the vessels inserted into them. Fig. 2. Their backe sides. The third Figure sheweth the coats and fibres of the stomacke. The fourth Figure sheweth the stomacke with the inside turned outward.

- A 1, 2. The orifice of the Gullet cut from the throat.
- B 1. The straight and direct course of the gullet from A to B.
- C 1, 2. How the Gullet about the first rack-bone of the Chest from B to C. inclineth to the right hand in the first figure, & to the left in the second.
- D 1, 2. His inclination to the left hand from C to D in the first figure: but in the 2. to the right hand.
- EE 1, 2. The two Glandules called Tonsils, or the Almonds, set close to the gullet, in the very end of the throat.
- F 1, 2. Another glandulous body in the middle of the gullet about the first rack bone, but it lyeth vnder it. In Calves wee call this sweet bread.
- G 1, 2. The connexion of the gullet with the stomacke, where the vpper orifice of the stomacke is fashioned.
- H 1, 2. The second orifice of the stomacke, called Pylorus.
- I K, 1, 2. The vpper part of the stomack at I, the lower K.
- LL 1. The foreside of the stomacke.
- M N O 2. The backside of the stomack, and M sheweth the prominence of the left side, N of the right, but O sheweth the dore or impression, where it resteth vpon the racke bones.
- P 1, 2. The gut called Duodenum.
- Q R 2. The passage of the bladder of Gall, into the Duodenum at R.
- S 2. A glandulous body growing vnder the Duodenum, bearing vpon the vessels.
- T V 1, 2. The right and the left nenus of the first paire, encompassing about the Gullet, and the vppermost or left orifice of the stomacke.
- XY 2. A Nerue on the left side creeping vpon to the top of the stomacke, and so running

out to the Liuer.

- a 2. The first veine of the stomacke, called gastrica dextra, or the righte stomacke veine coming from the trunk of the gate-veine, and his artery commeth from the trunk of the Celiacall arterie, both of them reach vnto the Pylorus.
- b 1, 2. The second veine called Gastricoplois dextra, together with the Arterie accompanying it, and a Nerue, all reaching to the right side of the bottom of the stomacke.
- c 2. The third veine of the stomacke, called Gastrica minor, it wanteth an arterie for his Companion, fro the splenick branch.
- ddd 1, 2. The fourth veine called Coronaria Stomachica, with his artery, compassing the left mouth of the stomacke. This is a branch of Gastrica maior.
- e 1. Certaine branches from the branche marked with a descending from the toppe of the stomacke, and running with theyr artery toward the Pylorus.
- f 1, 2. The first veine called Gastrica maior deriued from the splenick branch, which together with his artery and nerves creepeth to the left side of the bottom of the stomacke.
- g 1, 2. Vesselles deriued from those which passe to the Spleene.
- hhh 3. The first and outmost coat of the stomacke from the Peritonaeum.
- i 3. The second coat.
- k 3. The first and inmost part in this place from the two other.
- l 4. A round swelling of the left orifice bending inward, where the Gullet is continued with the stomacke.
- m 4. A round swelling of the right orifice or the circle of the pylorus.
- n 4. The inward superficies or surface of the stomacke.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, pag. 120.



Table 7. The second Figure sheweth all the sides of the Spleene taken out of the body. The first the fore-side with a part of the Kell and his vessels. 2. The hollow side. 3. The gibbous side. The 4. sheweth the impressions which sometimes it receiveth from the ribs : The first sheweth the hollow side slit open.

A, The left side of the Spleene, for the right and the middle part is covered by the Kell.

BB, The lower wing of the Kell, in which the vessels are led.

CC, The vpper wing of the Kell, through which the vessels passe to the stomacke.

D E, The vpper part of the spleene **D**, the lower **E**.

F G, The right and the left side of the Spleene.

HH, A line in the hollow side of the Spleene, into which the vessels are inserted.

I K, The substance of the Spleene dissected.

LL, The gibbous side of the Spleene, with the impressions aboue mentioned, which are made by the ribs.

MM, The gibbous side of the Spleene, without these impressions.

N, Veynes and Arteries which run vnto the spleene.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, pag. 126.

Table



Table 8. The first Figure sheweth the lower belly, wherein the stomacke with the guts are thrust into the left side: the Liuer is lift up also, that you may better see the hollowe side of the Liuer, the bottome of the bladder of Gall, the vessels which passe thereunto, and the passage of Gall called Porus Biliarius, the which goeth vnto the Duodenum, and certaine branches beside of the gate veine, together with a part of the Mesentery.

The second figure, sheweth the bladder of Gall, his passages and vessels, as commonly Anatomists doe make demonstration of them.

AA 1. A part of the rim of the bellie, with the ribs, is here turned backe.

BB, C 1. The hollow side of the Liuer.

D 1. A part of the gibbous side of the Liuer.

E 1. The fissure or cleft of the Liuer, made for the ingresse of the vmbilicall veine,

FF 1. Certain inequalities in the hollow side of the Liuer, neere the originall of the gate-veine.

G 1. A Ligament of the Liuer, tying his left side to the midriffe.

H 1. The bosome of the Liuer which giueth place to the stomacke.

I K 1. The stomacke thrust to the left side.

L 1. The left orifice of the stomacke, with the vessels which compasse it about.

M 1, 2. The right orifice of the stomacke, or the Pylorus, ioyned to the Duodenum.

N 2. The gut called Duodenum ioyned to the Pylorus.

O 1. A nerue inserted into the hollownesse of the Liuer, proceeding fro those nerues which compasse the mouth of the stomack

P 1, 2. The bladder of gall.

QQ 2. The holes of the bladder of gall dispersed through the Liuer, betwixt the roots of the hollow and gate veynes.

R S 2. The rootes of the gate and hollow veynes in the liuer, of the gate veyne at R, of the hollow veyne at S.

a 2. The concurrence or meeting of the passages

of choller into one branch.

b 1, 2. The necke of the bladder into which the passage is inserted.

c 1, 2. The passage of the gall into the Duodenum.

d 2. The Duodenum opened, that you may see the insertion of the porus biliarius, or passage of choller.

e 2. An artery going to the hollow part of the liuer, and the bladder of gall.

f 2. A small nerue belonging to the Liuer & the bladder of gall, from the ribbe branch of the sixth payre.

g g 2. The Cysticke twins fro the gate veine

i 1. The Pancreas growing to the Duodenum

k, l, m 1. The Mesentery, but k sheweth the distribution of the right trunk of the gate veine into the Mesentery.

m 1. A part of the Mesentery, to which is ioyned the right side of the collicke gut.

n 1. A veyne going to the backe-part of the right gut.

o 1. A part of the bottome of the bladder of vrine.

p 1. The right kidney covered with a fatte membrane.

q 1. The right vreter from the kidney to the bladder.

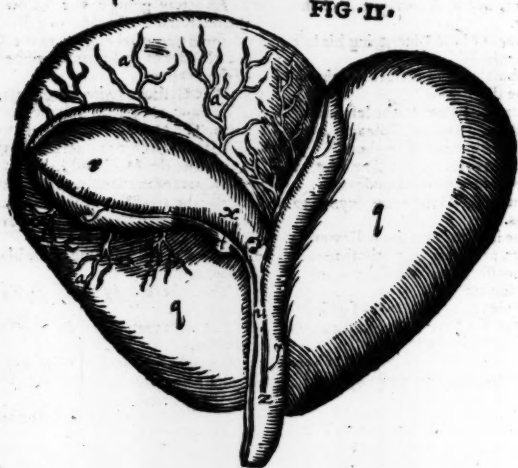
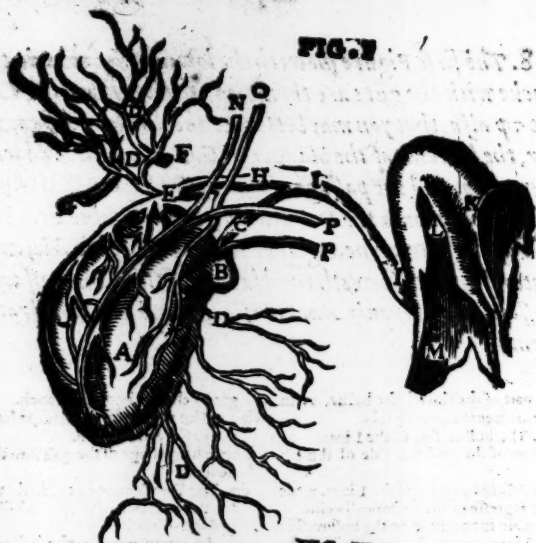
r 1. The right spermaticall veine & artery.

s 1. Branches from the fore-saide vessels to the Peritonaeum.

t 1. The vessell of seed called Deferens, or the Leading vessell.

See the History of this, in the Booke at large, pag. 136.

Table



The first Figure sheweth the naturall situation of the bladder of Gall taken out of the Liuer, his fashion and vessels.

The second Figure sheweth the bladder of Gall growing to the Liuer, but opened, that you may see his Values: it also sheweth the Porus Biliarius, which passeth from the Liuer to the Duodenum.

A 1. The bottome of the bladder of gall, in his naturall situation.

B 1. A bosome or den at the beginning of the necke of the bladder, at the which place within are the Values placed

C 1. The necke of the bladder of gall.

DDDD. The holes or passages of the bladder of Gall distributed through the substance of the Liuer, between the roots of the Gate veine at F. & the hollow veine at G.

E 1. The meeting of the passages afore named.

F G 1. The roots of the gate veine at F, the roots of the hollow vein at G all distributed through the Liuer.

H 1. The Porus Biliarius whose mouth made of the concourse of the passages marked before with DDD. is wider then the neck of the bladder

I 1. A common passage or hole (aswell of the Porus Biliarius H. as also of the necke of the bladder C.) reaching to the gut Duodenum.

K 1. The right orifice of the stomacke ioyned to the gut.

L M 1. The gut Duodenum opened, that the insertion of the forenamed common passage at M. might appear.

N 1. An artery disperfed into the hol-

low part of the Liuer, and into the bladder of gall.

O 1. A small nerue common to the Liner and his bladder proceeding out of the sixth pair: the Cutter hath made it a little too big.

PP 1. The veines called *Cystice gemella* or the twin-veines of the bladder of gall, which are branches of the gate-veine deriued to the bladder. They should haue bene made much lesse.

qq 2. The hollow part of the Liuer,

r 1. The bottome of the bladder opened.

s 1. The outside of the bladder of gall.

t 2. The bosome or den proper to the vesicle or bladder of gall.

u 2. The necke of the bladder.

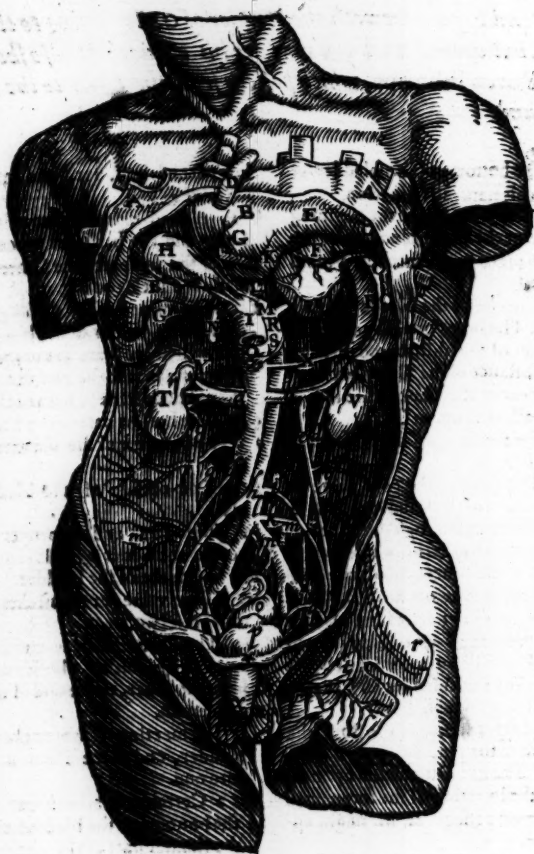
x 2. Three values at the necke, sometimes but two.

yy 3. The Porus Biliarius open, which carrieth the thicker choller directly from the Liuer, to the end of the gut duodenum.

Z 2. The meeting of the necke of the bladder, and of the Porus Biliarius into one.

aaa 2 Certaine small passages out of the bottome of the bladder, carying the thinner part of the choller into the Liuer.

See the History of this, in the Booke at large, pag. 137.



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Table 10. sheweth the lower Belly emptied of the Membranes, Guts, and Stomacke, together with many of the vessels which are therein.

AA, The midriffe turned backe with the ribs and the *Peritoneum*.
 BB, The caue or hollow part of the liuer, for the liuer is lifted vp, that the hollow part of it may be better seen
 C, The left ligament of the liuer.
 D, The vmbilicall veine.
 E, The hollownesse in the liuer, which giueth way to the stomacke.
 F, The left orifice of the stomacke.
 GG, Certaine knubs or knots and impressions in the hollow part of the liuer.
 H, The bladder of gall.
 I, The gate veine cut off, and branches which go to the bladder of gall.
 K, A nerue of the liuer comming from the stomachical nerue.
 L, An artery common to the Liuer & the badder of gall.
 M, A nerue common also to them both comming from the right *Costal* nerue of the ribs
 N, The passage of the gall to the guts cut off.
 OO. The hollow and forepart of the spleene.
 P, The line where the vessels of the spleene are implanted.
 Q, The trunk of the hollow veine.
 R, The trunk of the great artery.
 S, The *celiacall* Artery cut off.
 T V, The Kidneyes yet wrapped in their membrane.
 X, Y. The fatty veines called *vena adi-*

pose.
 a b, The emulgent veines, together with the arteries vnder them.
 cc dd, The vreter from eyther kidney to the bladder,
 ef, The spermaticall veines to the Testicles, the right from the hollow veine, the left from the emulgent.
 gg, Veines comming from the spermaticall veines to the *Peritoneum*.
 h i, The spermaticall arteries.
 k, The lower Mesentericall artery.
 l, The ascending of the great artery about the hollow veine, and the diuision of it and the hollow veine into two trunks.
 m, The artery of the loynes, called *lumbaris*.
 n, The holy artery called *Sacra*.
 o, A part of the right gut.
 p, The bladder of vrine.
 * The connexion of the bladder with the *Peritoneum*.
 q, A part of the vessels which lead the seede from the testicles, is heere reflected.
 r s, The *scrotum* or cod, that is the skin which inuesteth the yarde and the testicles.
 t. The fleshy pannicle or membrane which is vnder the Cod.
 u, The coate which is proper to the testicle with his vessels.
 x, A part of the yarde excoriated or flayed, and hanging downe.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, pag. 139.

Table

FIG. I



FIG. II.

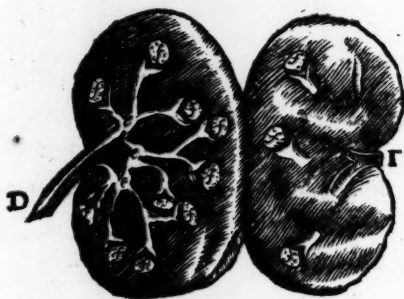


Table 11. sheweth the kidney of a man.

The first Figure the whole Kidney; with the Glandule set about it.

The second Figure sheweth the Kidney dissected, that you may see the inward face of it.

A 1, The Kidney of a man whole.

B 1, the Glandule placed vpon the Kidney.

C 1, the emulgent veine and Artery.

D 1,2, the Vreter.

ccc 2, the Vreter open, and how it parteth it selfe into the substance of the Kidneyes, as it were with many pipes.

fff 2, Caruncles or teats, with verie fine perforations, which opening into the fore-saide pipes of the vreters, do as it were through a fine strainer passe the vrine into them, to bee conueied to the bladder,

See the History of this in the Booke at large, pag. 143.

FIG. I.



FIG. II.



*Table 12. Figure 1. sheweth the fore-side of the right
Kidney.*

Figure 2. sheweth the back-side.

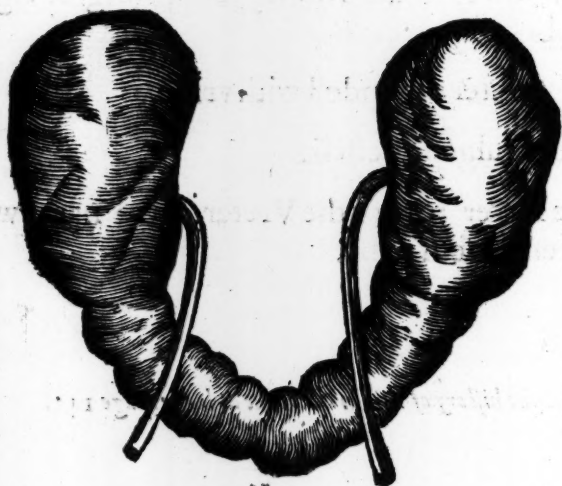
*a, The body of the Kidney, consisting of eight
lobes or partitions.*

b, the Vreter distended with vrine.

c, the emulgent Vessels.

*d, the lower part of the Vreter, farre narrower
then it vseth to be.*

See the history of this in the booke at large, page 144.



It shall not bee impertinent also, to annexe this strange forme of the Kidnies which *Bauhine* receiued from that excellent Philosopher and Physitian, Doctour *Leonard Doldius*, the ordinary Physitian of the Cittie of *Norinberge*. This kind of Kidnies and vreters was obserued in the bodie of *Andrew Helme* of *VVeissenfeld*, who died at *Norinberge*, the seuenteenth of October, in the yeare of our Redemption, 1602. & the sixteenth of his life, hauing lien long hurt of a blow hee receiued in his Bellie aboue the groyne.

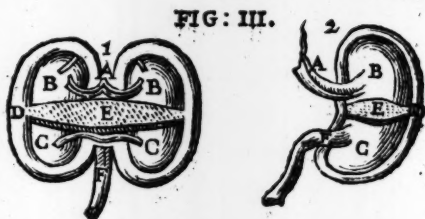
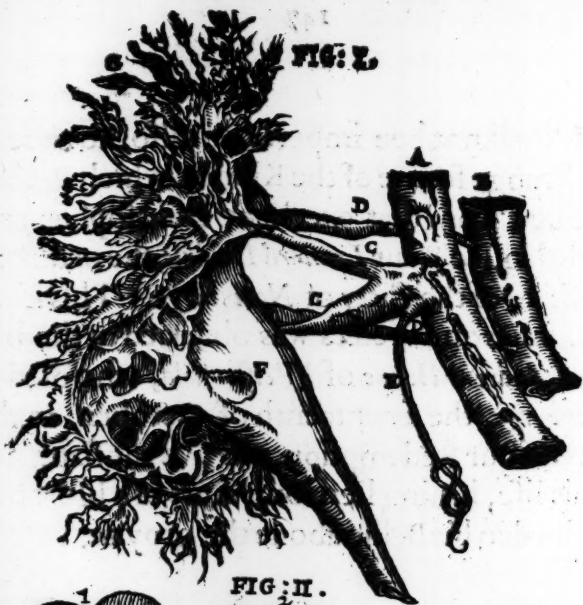


Table 13. *Fig. 1.* sheweth the vessels of the kidneyes separated from the flesh. *Fig. 2.* sheweth the kidneyes dissected, according to *Vesalius*. The first is the kidney cut according to the length thorough the gibbous part, so as the slit reacheth unto the second Sinus or cavity of it, no part of the kidney taken away. The second exhibiteth the kidney where all the substance or partition which is called *Septum renis* is sliced away in a compasse, that the second cavity may better appeare. The third sheweth all the branches of the first cavity or Sinus, the flesh of the Kidney being quite taken away. *Fig. 3.* expresseth the device of some men concerning the percolation or streyning of the whey, the first sheweth the Kidney dissected from the gibbous part toward the hollow part, together with the *Cribrum* or *Syue*: the second sheweth the middle part of the Kidney.

A, The trunk of the hollow veine.
B, The trunk of the great artery.
CC, The emulgent veine diuided into two.

DD, The double emulgent artery.
E, The spermaticall veyne arising from the trunk of the hollow veine.

F, The latitude of the Vreter in the body of the kidney; in the broader part whereof oftentimes are engendered ragged and branched stones.

Fig. 2. a. & 1, 2. The forepart and hinder part of the kidney.

γγ, 1, 2. The orificies of the branches of the first sinus or cavity of the kidneyes.

δδ 1, The body of the first Sinus into which the veyne and the artery of the kidney do determine.

εε 1, 2, The hole where the Vreter begins.

ι 1, 2. A part of the Vreter.

αβ 2, The circle between *α* and *β*, shewes the second Sinus of the kidney
η θ 2, The backe part of this Sinus is marked with *η*, the forepart with *θ*.

Fig. 3. The emulgent veine and artery.

BB, The Sinus or cavity into which the vrine is strained out of the first cavity

CC, The cavity into which some think the vesselles doe powre the *serous* or whaey blood.

DD, The substance of the kidney compassing this cavity round about.

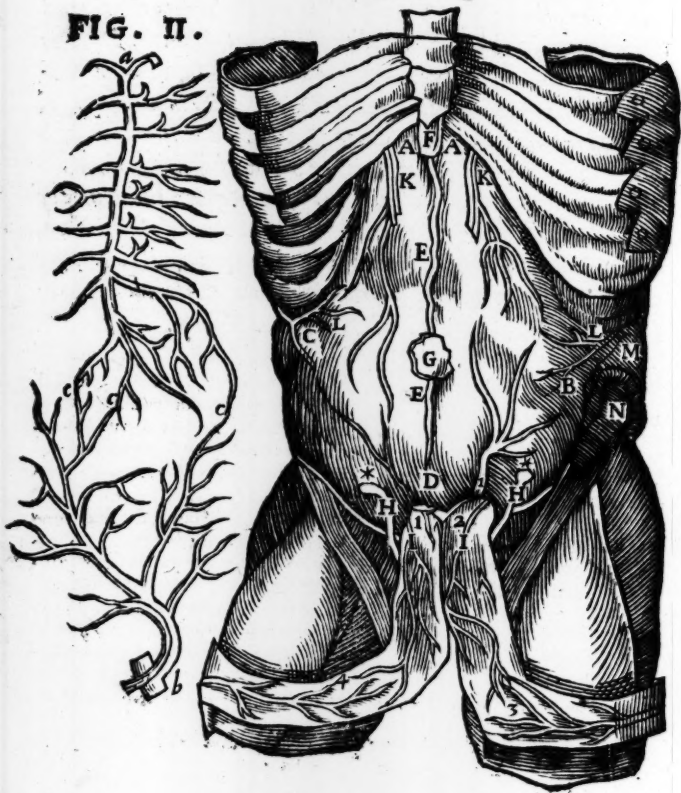
EE, The Draine of the kidney called *Colatorium*, or the Membrane perforated like a Syue, through which the vrine passeth, say some, together with the choller that coloureth it out of the cavity marked with *B*, into the cavity marked with *C*.

FF, The vreter which receiueth the vrine out of the second cavity, and leaeth it into the bladder.

See the history of this in the Booke at large, page 147.

FIG. I

FIG. II.



Of the parts Inuesting & Containing the whole Body: And also the lower Belly in particular.

Table 1. Fig. 1. sheweth the right Muscles of the lower Belly, with the vessels, and the lower Belly it selfe covered with the Peritoneum or Rim, all the Muscles being taken away.

Fig. 2. sheweth the Veines and Arteries which descend from the Mammary vessels, & those which ascend from the Epigastrick

AA, B, C, D, The vpper, lower, and laterall parts of the *Peritoneum*.

EE, The white line from the Gristle of the breast-bone, cald the breast-blade, to the commissure or meeting of the share-bones.

F, The gristle of the breast-bone, *Cartilago ensi formis*, or the breast-blade.

G, the Nauill which, all the muscles being taken away, must be kept for the demonstration of the vmbilicall vessels.

HH, The productions of the *Peritoneum*, which containe the seminary vessels on cyther side.

** The hole which giueth way to the seminary vessels of men.

II, A veine and an artery from the Epigastricke, which being carried vpperward vnder the right muscles, doe heere hang downe, and are distributed into the lower part of the *Abdomē*

KK, A veine and an artery from the internall Mammary proceeding from vnder the bone of the breast, are carried downeward thorough the right

muscles, and are disseminated into the vpper part of the *Abdomen*.

1, 2, The place wherein the right muscles arise, which being here cut off, do hang downe, that their vessels may the better be seene.

3, 4, The *Anastomosis* or inoculation of the fore-said vessels, making the consent of the *Abdomen* and the nose, and of the wombe with the breasts, as some thinke.

LL, Branches of veines running into the sides of the *Peritoneum*.

N, The place of the hanch bone bared, to which the oblique and the transverse muscles do grow.

The second Figure.

a, The descending vessels proceeding from the trunk of the hollow veine, and the great artery vnder the breast-bone.

b, The vessels ascending from the Epigastricke vessels.

ccc, *Anastomosis* or the inoculations of the ascending vessels with the descending.

See the History of this in the Booke at large page 78.

Table

FIG. II

A



Table 2. sheweth the lower Belly, all the containing parts, as well proper as common, being remoued, & the bowels lying in their naturall position, couered with the kall or Omentum, together with the vmbilicall vessels.

AA, BB, The inner face of the *Peritonaeum* cut into four parts, and so turned backward.

B, the vpper B, sheweth the implantation of the vmbilicall veine into the Liuer.

C, The Nauell separated from the *Peritonaeum*.

From D to the vpper B, the vmbilicall veine.

EE, the vtter part of $\frac{1}{2}$ stomach blowne vp, neither couered by the Liuer, nor by the Kall.

FF, A part of the gibbous side of the liuer.

G, Vessels disseminated throgh the *Peritonaeum*.

* The breast-blade.

H, the bottome of the bladder of vrine.

I, the connexion of the *Peritonaeum* vnto the bottome of the bladder.

KKKK, The kall couering $\frac{1}{2}$ guts

MN, Vessels and sinnewes embracing the bottome of the stomacke.

O, The meeting of the vessels of both sides, so that M, N, and O, shew the seame which *Aristotle* makes mention of in the 4. booke of the parts of the creatures, and the 3. history.

PP, Certaine branches of vessels running along the bottome of the stomacke.

QQQQ, Certaine branches of vessels distributed to the vpper membrane of the Omentum, and compassed with fat.

aa, the two vmbilicall Arteries, going downe by the sides of the bladder to a branch of the great artery.

b, the ligament of the bladder which is shewed for the *Vrachus*.

The second Figure sheweth the vmbilicall veine.

A, that part which ioyneth vnto the Nauell.

B, the other that is inserted into the Liuer.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, pag. 80.

Table

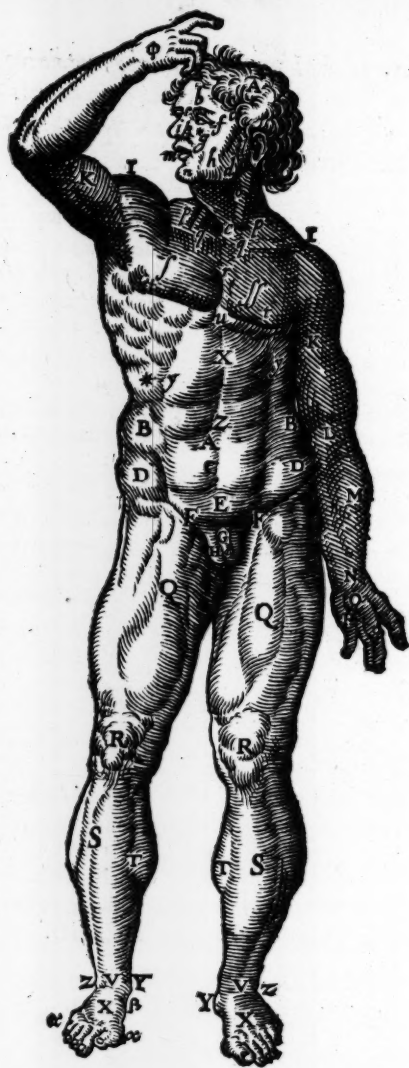
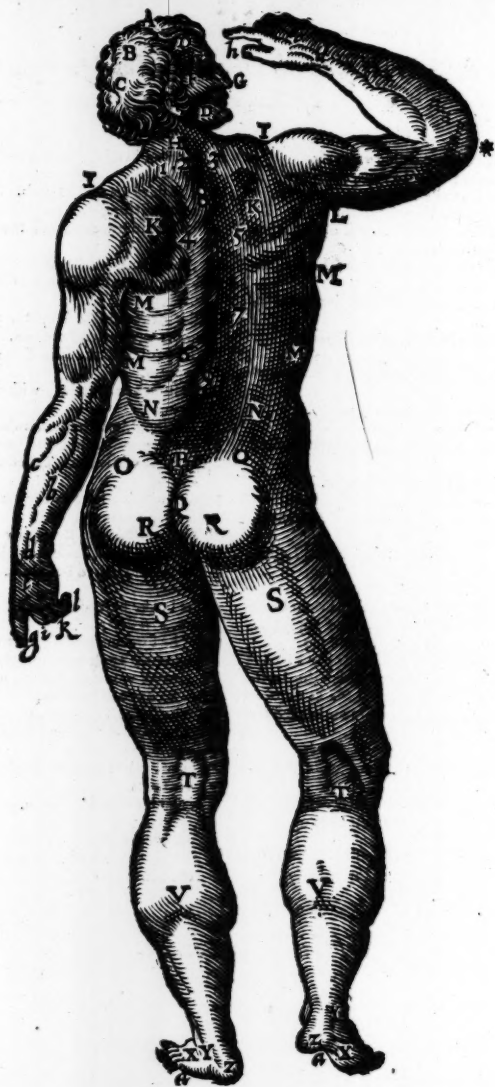


TABLE III. sheweth the outward and fore-parts of the body.

A. The hairy Scalpe, called *τρυχάτις*.
 b. The forehead called *Frons*, *μετωπὸν*.
 c. The temples called *Tempora*, *οὐρίαιραι*.
 From b to d. the compasse of the face.
 e. The greater or inward corner of the eye,
 called *Canthus internus*.
 f. the lesser or externall angle of the eye, cal-
 led *Canthus externus*.
 * the lower eye-brow which is immovable,
Palpebra.
 g. The cheek-ball called *Mala*, *μηλα*.
 h. the cheek-puffe called *Bucca*, *γυῖθες*.
 i. the ridge of the nose, called *Nalus exter-*
nus, *ῥίς*.
 K. the nostrils called *Nares*, *μυκτῆρες*.
 L. the outward eare, *auris externa*.
 m. the mouth made of the two lippes, called
Os.
 n. the chin called *Mentum*, *γένιον*.
 o. the necke, *collum ἀνθρώπου & τετραπόδος*.
 From o to e, the pillar of the necke, *truncus*,
& ὄλμος.
 pp. the hollow of the necke, called *Iuguli*,
σφαγγίαι.
 qq. the partell bones, *clauæ*, *αλυσίδες*.
 r. the Chest *Pectus*, *σῆστον*. s. the right brest.
 ff. the left brest, to this Region we apply cor-
 diall Epithemations moist and dry.
 tt. the nipples of the breasts, *Papillæ θηλάδων*.
 u. the trench of the heart, which the Anci-
 ents called *καρδία*. The Latines *Scrobi-*
culus Cordis. This part is annoiuted for
 the mouth of the stomacke.
 From u to E, the lower belly, *γαστήρ*.
 x. the Epigastrium or vpper part of the lo-
 wer belly.
 yy. the Hypochondria or Præcordia.
 * The outward Liuer remedies are applied
 to this place.
 z. the region of the nauill, called *umbilicalis*
 or the middle part of the lower belly.

A, the nauill vmbilicus: the root of the bel-
 ly *ὀμφαλός*.
 BB, the fides *La teta*, *πλευρά*.
 C, Hypogastrium, the water-course *Aqua-*
liculus, the lower part of the lower belly
ὑπόστον.
 DD, the Flankes called *Ilia* and *κατὰ σῆμα*.
 E, the groine called *Pubes* or *Pecten*, *κνήμης*
καὶ ὀπίσθια.
 FF, the Leske called *Inguen*, where those
 tumors are called *Bubones*.
 G, the yard with the fore-skin, *Penis cum*
præputio.
 H, the stones or testicles, with the codde or
 scrotum.
 II, the shoulders *Humeri*, *ἰσχυρίδες*.
 KK, the armes *Brachia*, *βραχίονα*.
 L, the bout of the arme called *Gibber*,
ὀγκύς.
 M, the outside of the lower part of the arm,
 called *Cubitus*, *ὑπὸ κούφης*.
 N, The wrest called *Brachiale*, *κάρπας*.
 O, the after-wrest *Postbrachiale*, *μετακαρπιον*.
 P, The palme called *Palma*, or *vola manus*,
θήλας.
 ϑ, The backe part of the hand *dorsum ma-*
nus, *ὀπισθόθεν*.
 QQ The fore and middle part of the thigh,
 wher we apply cupping-glasses to bring
 downe womens cources, *μηρὸν*.
 RR, The knee, *Genu*, *γόνυ*.
 SS, The legge, *Tibia* *κνήμη*.
 TT, The calle of the leg *Sura*, *γαστροκνήμη*.
 VV, the instep, *Tarsus*.
 XX, the top of the foote *Dorsum Pedis*, *ὑπὸ*
θεῖος πούς.
 YY, The inner ankles, *σφυρα*.
 ZZ, The outward ankles.
 aa, the toes of the feete.
 β, The place vnder the inward ankle, where
 the veine called *Saphena* is opened.

See the History of this, in the Booke at large, pag. 62.



*This Table sheweth the outward backe parts
of a Man.*

A. The fore-part of the head, synciput, *συν-
κιπυτ.*

B. The top or crowne of the heade, vertex,
κερυκεν.

C. The hinder part of the head Occiput,
οπισθε και ινους.

From D to D. The Face, Facies, *πρὸςωπον.*

E. The eye-browes Supercilia, *επερυπια.*

F. The vpper eye-lid, *επισημαρον.*

G. The tip of the nose, called Globulus nasi.

H. The backe part of the neck, called Ceruix, *κερυκεν.* and the nuke or nape of the necke, there is a hollownes at the top of this ceruix, where we apply Seatons.

I. The backe part of the shoulder top, called axilla, *αξυλα.*

KK. The shoulder-blades Scapulæ, *σκαπυλα.*

1, 2, 3. On this place we set Cupping glasses.

4, 5, 6, 7. The back Dorsum, *δωρσον.*

8, 9. The ridge, Spina dorsi, *σπινα.*

L. The arme-hole Ala, *αλα.*

* The elbow, Gibber brachii.

MMMM. The sides, Latera.

NN. The loines Lumbi, or the region of the kidneyes, *ινους.*

OO. The place of the hippes, Coxendices,

where we apply remedies for the Sciatica
P. The place of the holy bone, or Os sacrum,
where we apply remedies in the diseases
of the right gut.

Q. The place of the rumpe or Coceyx.

RR. The buttockes Nates, *νατες.*

SS. The backe parts of the thigh, Femur.

TT. The ham Poples, *ποπλε.*

VV. The calfe of the leg, Sura.

XX. The foote, or Parus pes, *παρυσ.*

YY. The vtter ankle, Malleolus externus.

ZZ. The heele, Calc or Calcaneus, *καλκα.*

aa. The sole of the foot, Planta pedis, *πλанта πεδис.*

b. The inside of the lower part of the arme,
called Vlna, *βλιννα.*

c. The outside of the same, Cubitus, *κυβιτυς.*

dd. The wrefte, Carpus.

ee. The backe part of the hand, dorsum manus.

g. The fore finger Index, *ινδικα.*

h. The thumbe Pollex, *πολλικς.*

i. The middle finger Medius, *μεδιος.*

k. The ring finger Annularis, medicus, *αννυλαρις.*

l. The little finger, Auricularis, Minimus, *αυρικυλαρις.*

See the History of this in the Booke at large, pag. 63.



TABLE 4. *expresseth the figure of a man, whose skin, fatte, and the whole fleshy membrane are taken away, that onely part of it being excepted which seemeth musculous, as it is inserted into the muscles, and sheweth how the processes of the Fibres are inserted into the muscles.*

- a. The muscle of the fore-head.
- b. The temporall Muscle.
- c. The muscle shutting vp the eye-lid.
- d. That openeth the nofethrils.
- e. The fore-part of the Iugular or yoke-bone.
- f. The muscle of the vpper lip passing to the nose.
- g. The beginning of the *Masseter*.
- h. The broad muscle, hauing a fleshy membrane.
- i, k. The beginning which immediately springeth from the *Clavicula*, and the top of the shoulder.
- l, which sloping mounteth towards the fore-part to l.
- m, The muscle which listeth vp the arme.
- n, The pastorall muscle.
- o, The membranous part of the muscle which is ioyned with y thin membranous part of the first muscle of the belly.
- pp, His fleshy part of the sixt and seuenth rib.
- q, His insertion.
- r, The muscle that pulleth downe the arme.
- s, The oblique descending muscle of the belly.
- ttt, The insertion of the greater *Serratus*.
- uu, The *Linea Alba*, or white-line.
- x, The yard without the skin.
- y, The seminary vessels.
- aa, The stones wrapped in the fleshy membrane.
- bb, The fore muscle bending the elbow.
- cc, The hinder bending the elbow.
- dd, The muscle stretching out the elbow.
- ee, The forked muscle extending the wrest.
- ff, The broad muscle of the vpper part of the hand stretching out.
- gg That which draweth in length: the tendon of it g.



- 5, The muscle which lay vpright the smaller bone of the arme.
 6, The muscle which benth the same downwards.
 7, The second of those the end the arme, his beginning & tendon &
 8, A part of the muscles yereof the one doth offer tendons to the
 wrist, the other to the thumbe.
 9, The first vnleshy disce of the thumbe.
 10, The muscle inserted in the wrist.
 11, The muscle diuided in two tendons: whereof the one is im-
 planted vnto the firstynt of the thumbe, the other into the
 wrist.
 12, The first muscle of the thigh, & beginning 1, tendon 2, insertion 3.
 13, The end of the second muscle of the thigh.
 14, The end of the third muscle of the thigh.
 15, The seate of the legge beginning 2. it is membranous for the
 4, The 9 muscle of the lige. (most part 3.
 5, The 8 muscle of the sac. 6, A part of the seat & 7 of the thigh
 7, The glandules of the ioines. 8, the 8 muscle of the thigh,
 9, The 2 of the legge. 11, The inner ankle.
 12, The seate muscle of the foote, beginning 13. ending 14.
 15, The seuenth muscle of the foote.
 16, The tendon of the muscle, lifting vp the great toe.
 17, The muscle stretching out the foure toes.
 18, That which draweth away the great toe.
 19, The transuerse Ligament.
 20, The tendon of the mth muscle of the foote.
 21, The first 22. the fourth that mooueth the foote.
 23, The Tendon of the hird muscle.
 24, The muscle bending the third bone of the foure toes.

FINIS.



